North Hastings Review.

JAS. A. ORR & BRO., Proprietors. ["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."] TERMS: $1.50 per Annum, in advance.

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INSPECTOR OF COLONIZATION ROADS. Madoc. 1

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CLERK OF THE SIXTH DIVISION Court, County of Hastings, Commissioner in B. R., &c., &c., Madoc, Ont.

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Money to loan on improved farm security. Interest 7½ per cent., per annum. 16

MADOC LODGE

No. 179, I.O.O.F.

THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Hall, on

Monday Evening, March 18th,

At 8 o'clock.

N. M. MAYBEE, Rec. Secretary.

MADOC LODGE, NO. 48

A. F. & A. M.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be held at the Masonic Hall,

Tuesday Evening, March 12th,

at the hour of 8 o'clock. A general attendance of members is requested. Visitors are cordially invited. By order,

JAS. O'HARA, JR., Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN!

THE CANADA

LANDED CREDIT COMPANY,

TORONTO, ONT.

To Farmers of Madoc and Vicinity:

Do you want to pay off a Mortgage?
To build a new House or Barn?
To make improvements by fencing or clearing?
Or for any other purpose?

APPLY TO

The Canada Landed Credit Company.

EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

and ample time given, with privilege of paying as soon as you please.

For further particulars apply to

A. F. WOOD,

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Madoc April 2nd, 1877. 1

Loans made outside the Company if required, at long or short dates.

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Stoves & Tinware.

If you want good

COOKING, BOX, OR PARLOR STOVES

CALL AT CHOWN'S

DIVISION ST., REED'S BLOCK,

Where you will find a good assortment, together with all kinds of Tinware, on hand or made to order. Furnaces, Eavetrough, and all kinds of job work attended to. Remember the place, opposite Orr's blacksmith shop.

22 GEORGE CHOWN.

JOHN G. DEANS,

Chemist and Druggist,

Keeps constantly on hand a choice stock of

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,

STATIONERY,

Confectionery, Chimneys and Wicks

All sizes, also the very

BEST COAL OIL,

at the lowest Cash prices.

N. B.—A Full and Complete Stock of

PAINTS AND OILS.

Just received, a nice stock of

Boat, Bathing and Buggy Sponges!

Remember the

CORNER DRUG STORE.

Madoc, April 4th, 1877. 1

MADOC

Livery Stables!

THE undersigned begs to announce that having bought out the

Livery Establishment of Mr. Eugene Johnston,

he is prepared to accommodate the public with

FIRST-CLASS CONVEYANCES

which can be obtained at all hours, and at

REASONABLE RATES

FOR CASH.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Remember the place, D. Ross's Old Stand, opposite R. Simmon's Stables.

J. SHALTRY.

July 26th, 1877. 11

ORGANS!

ORGANS!

W. UNWIN

WOULD state to the people of North Hastings that he is agent for

Blatchford's Celebrated Patent Resonant Chamber Organ

WHICH FOR

SWEETNESS OF TONE, WORKMANSHIP & CHEAPNESS,

cannot be surpassed in the Dominion.

Intending purchasers will do well by calling on me, at my residence,

KELLER'S BRIDGE, MADOC,

where they can both see and hear one of these instruments.

N. B.—Testimonials can be shown from some of the most celebrated organists of the day.

GEO. BLATCHFORD, Manufacturer, Mitchell, Ont.

21

LOTS FOR SALE

In the Northern part of the Village of Madoc, (Russel Estate)

AT MODERATE PRICES. Terms—one quarter cash, balance in three equal annual payments, 7 per cent interest on unpaid balance. Expenses of conveyancing to be paid by purchasers to vendor's solicitor, (Morgan Jellett, Esq., Belleville.)

Apply to

S. D. ROSS, Madoc,

Or to R. D. RUSSEL, Montreal. 11-6m

Houses and Lot for Sale

THE subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 26, corner of Elgin and Church streets, Madoc, on which there is erected two good frame houses. For terms and other particulars apply to the owner,

40 ROBT. DUGGAN.

FOR SALE.

800,000 FEET SEASONED SAWN LUMBER,

comprising a general assortment for Building purposes, Fencing, etc., etc. Will be sold at

LOWEST CASH PRICE, for CASH

or in exchange for Wheat, Peas, Rye, Oats, Pork, Beef, Hay, &c., or for one or two good sound work Horses, if offered soon.

ALSO,

All my remaining stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

will be sold at cost for cash, at my store in the stone building in Bridgewater, all of which must be cleared out by the 1st of *May* next.

BILLA FLINT.

Bridgewater, 14th January, 1878. 42-8t.

HATS, FURS,

—AND—

MILLINERY.

THE LARGEST STOCK

—IN—

BELLEVILLE.

EVERYTHING at BOTTOM PRICES.

Old Furs Made into Latest Styles.

MUIR & LAWRENCE,

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Just Received,

A SPLENDID

STOCK OF JEWELRY

OF THE

NEWEST DESIGNS,

AND AT

Lower Prices than ever before offered in Madoc.

Call and Examine

the stock, and you cannot fail to be suited.

G. D. RAWE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A fatal quarrel is reported in the vicinity of London, Ont. A tavern-keeper named Munn knocked down one Squires, who was in his debt to a small amount, and kicked him in the neck, from the effect of which he died shortly afterwards. Munn immediately surrendered himself to the police.....A mad dog bit three persons in Cheshire, England, on the 12th of last September. All three have since died of hydrophobia, the last dying on January 21st. .....A few days before the death of Pius IX. diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the Czar were completely severed. The representative of Russia in Rome said to the Pope, "My master does not receive instructions from any foreign power as to his treatment of his subjects." This remark caused intense irritation, and the political connection between the Vatican and St. Petersburg was abruptly broken..... About 900 guests were present at the Governor General's ball at Rideau Hall Wednesday night. It is described as a very grand affair.....Ex-Senator Benjamin F. Wade, a prominent anti-slavery leader and, during Andrew Johnson's occupancy of the White House, Acting Vice-President of the United States, died at Jefferson, O., on Saturday in his seventy-eighth year.....There has been a frightful outbreak of small-pox at Rietort, in the French Department of Lozere. The population of the commune has been decimated, and nearly all the inhabitants are sick.....A Detroit, (Mich.) paper says that about 800 Canadian families will locate this year in Huron county, in this state..... The elevator in the Grand Hotel Paris, lost its balance on Monday and was carried to the roof with great force, killing a Russian lady, a French gentleman, and a servant.....Mrs Sarah Pierce, Brooklyn, a lady of some standing, jumped off a ferry boat on Sunday last. She was rescued, and at the station-house said she was tired of living and wanted to die. Her husband was telegraphed for, and arrived in a carriage and took her home. It is alleged this is her third attempt at suicide. The parties are evidently wealthy and of high social standing. She has refused to state her reasons for attempting suicide.....The Good Templars of the Province of Ontario have determined to establish a Mutual Assurance Association, and at a meeting held lately the preliminaries of the affair were settled and the tables of entrance fixed.....QUEBEC, March 4.—Mr Dumont, Liberal, member of Kamouraska in the Legislative Assembly, was unseated and disqualified this morning for seven years by the judgement of the Election Court, Judge Elzear Taschereau presiding. The judgement is based upon letters written by agents during the election contest.....Some parties in Minnesota have gone into the frog business. They protect the eggs by means of wire screens. Last year they had a crop of 3,000 dozen legs, which were shipped and brought remunerative prices.....WINNIPEG, Mar. 1.—A great deal of wheat is being bought here at sixty cents. Eggs are very plentiful, owing to the mild season, and are retailing at ten cents per dozen. They are brought in by the Menonnites. Two years ago eggs were retailed at $1 per doz.....The North Frontenac Orange Lodge has passed a vote of censure upon Mr. H. M. Deroche, M. P. P. for Addington, who pledged himself to support Orange Incorporation, but broke his promise by voting twice against the measure.

DESTROYING STUMPS.—Mr Miner, in a recent article, suggests "blowing up stumps." We have heard of a better way, if it proves all that it is recommended. Bore a hole with a two inch augur, to the depth of six or eight inches, into the stump to be operated on, and place therein one or two ounces of saltpetre, then fill the hole with water, and plug it up perfectly tight. Next spring take out the plug, pour in a gill of kerosene oil, and set it on fire. It is claimed that the stump will be entirely consumed even to the smallest roots, thus doing away with the trouble of removing the *debris*, which would be scattered about by the other method.

The Czar thoughtfully—"This Turkey I find easy enough to digest, but I have my apprehensions about that bull-beef."

Commander of the Canadian Forces.

A cable despatch says:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Patrick L. Macdougall, K. C. M. G., Chief of the Intelligence Department in the War Office, will in May take command of the forces in Canada. It is understood in the event of war he will have the authority to raise ten thousand Canadians for service in Europe.

In reference to the above we take the following from the Toronto *Mail*:—"Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick L. Macdougall, who has been appointed commander of the forces in Canada and will take his command in May, will be no stranger here. He has served here, and as Chief of the Intelligence Department in the War Office has taken a lively interest in Canadian military affairs. Sir Garnet Wolseley wrote from Ashantee that he longed to have with him a corps of Canadian volunteers; and our warlike capacities have struck every soldier who has visited our shores. Brock held as high an opinion of "the brave York volunteers" as does Sir Garnet Wolseley; and the suggestion may have come from the hero of the Red River Expedition to raise ten thousand men in Canada in the event of war. Sir Patrick Macdougall would have no difficulty in raising even a larger number of men. It would be a noble sight to see from a remote quarter of the Empire men going forth to fight on distant battle fields for the great idea of the Empire—and sufficiently interesting to witness gathered in one spot men of Saxon and Celtic blood, from southern hemispheres and Canadian lakes, and mingling with them dusky cohorts from the banks of the Brahmapootra and the Nerbudda. We might see under the Union Jack representatives of all the more prominent races—Anglo-Saxons, Anglo-Celts, Gallio-Celts, Germans, Hindoos, Negroes; and the Scottish Highlander, the Tipperary peasant, the mountaineer of the Western Ghauts, the young yoeman from the shores of Lake Ontario, the sons of the dark men who found a refuge from slavery on British earth, and the fair-haired blue-eyed Saxon, might all join in the same manœuvre, all win the same glory, or snatch together what Lowell so grandly calls 'the great prizo of death in battle.'"

About Ourselves.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Hamilton *Times* writes:—

"A letter written by a leading lawyer and Liberal in Belleville furnishes satisfactory news with regard to the redemption at the next election of East, West and North Hastings. It is said the Roman Catholic, in the North and East Ridings have become thoroughly displeased with the systematic persecution of Mr. Anglin by Mr. Bowell and Mr. White and that they will join the Reformers in ousting them. Mr. Brown in the West was originally returned as a supporter of Sir John, and up to the Pacific Scandal was loyal to him. Since then he has leaned strongly toward the Liberal party, and it is possible at the next election he will run as a supporter of Mr. Mackenzie. It is said his partial change of allegiance has the approval of his constituents and that if he comes out under Independent or Reform colors, he will be so strong a candidate that it will be useless to oppose him."

We have no doubt the above so far as it relates to the Roman Catholic electors of North and East Hastings, correctly represents the condition of affairs. There is a reaction in these ridings which will make itself manifest when the time comes. With regard to Mr. Brown, it is no secret that he is in accord with the general policy of the Government, and on the express understanding that he would not support Sir John in Opposition he was returned at the last election by acclamation.—*Ontario.*

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A young lad named Wm. Floyd, aged thirteen, was killed yesterday in a horrible manner while assisting in threshing operations on the farm of Wesley Warner, 6th concession of London township. He was passing out of the barn where the threshing machine was at work, and slipped upon the tumbling rod, being whirled round and round and horribly torn and mangled. He was taken up insensible, and lingered in that condition all night, death taking place this morning.

The Barrie Fire Company costs that town twenty-five dollars a week.

MOTHERHOOD

BY S. K. PHILLIPS.

"Her lot is on you"—woman's lot she meant,
The singer who sang sweetly long ago;
And rose and yew and tender myrtle bent,
To crown the harp that rang to love and woe.
Awake, O poetess, and vow one strain,
To sing of motherhood, its joy, its pain.

What does it give to us, this mother love—
In verse and tale and legend glorified,
Chosen by lips divine as type above
All other passions? Men have lived and died
For sisters, maiden queens, and cherished wives,
Yet, sealed by God, the one chief love survives.

Yet what is it it gives us? Shrinking dread,
Peril, and, pain, and agony forgot,
Because we hold the ray of gladness shed,
By the first cry from lips that know us not,
Worth all that has been paid, is yet to pay,
For the new worship, born and crowned that day.

Then nursing, teaching, training, self-denial,
That never knows itself, so deep it lies,
The eager taking up of every trial,
To smooth Spring's pathway, light her April skies;
Watching and guiding, loving, longing, praying,
No coldness daunting, and no wrong dismaying.

And when the lovely bud to blossom wakes,
And when the soft shy dawn star flushes bright,
Another hand the perfect flower takes,
Another wins the gladness of the light;
A sweet, soft, clinging, fond farewell is given;
Still a farewell, and then alone with Heaven.

With Heaven! Will he take the tired heart,
The God who gave the child and formed the mother,
Who sees her strive to play her destined part,
And, smiling, yield her darling to another;
Ay, on his cross he thought of Mary's woe;
His pities still the mothers left below.

IN THE DEAD OF NIGHT.

A GHOST STORY.

BY EDMUND YATES.

There was a cab standing at the door, and my servant was on the pavement. Either he had heard something of the tattle of the neighborhood, or had been appalled by the look of the house; for though, in general, a reticent man, and never exceeding his duty, he earnestly implored me to give up any idea of spending the night in "such a ghastly place," and to allow him to make his way home at once, taking the things back with him. I bade him to be silent, telling him I should only require him to put the "things" just inside the door; that he could then be off, but that he must come for me without fail at eight the next morning. He could take the key with him, I added, as I might not be in a condition to let him in. These words only increased his fright; but I would hear no further parley; so pulling the key from my pocket, I fitted it with some difficulty into the lock, turned it, and pushed the door open. Although, as I believed, the house had been closely shut up for months, I was immediately conscious of a breath of wind, damp, salt, and clinging, playing upon me. I imagine my servant felt it too, for he shuddered and pulled his coat closely round him; but he lost not a moment in depositing my parcel on the ground—the brandy-flask, pair of candles, box of matches, bundles of wood, and dark lantern already alight, which he brought with him—and in beating a speedy retreat, taking with him, at my reiterated desire, the huge key. I walked out on the steps, saw him drive off in his cab, looked round at the carriage lamps flashing here and there in the square, listened to the distant roar of the traffic as something to which I was saying farewell for ever, then turned back, and pushed the heavy door with my shoulders. It clapped to with a resounding bang, and I was alone in the haunted house.

"All dark save where the rays of the unveiled lantern through a streak of light along the floor and the opposite wall, on which I could see great beads of damp standing. I lifted the lantern, and the light shifted at once, radiating on a portion of the huge staircase and dancing on the dim carvings of the balustrades. In our most serious moments we are always open to a touch of the ridiculous and grotesque; and I protest to you that as I stood alone in that cavernous hall, with my heart beating almost audibly within me, I thought of Mr. Pickwick and his adventures with the dark lantern, and and smiled involuntarily at the drollery of the reminiscence. Then taking my lantern in one hand, and gathering up the articles which my servant had left from the floor with the other, I started to ascend the stairs. I had scarcely moved when the breath of damp salt air again blew over me, more powerful this time, raising the hair from my cheeks and fluttering the paper in which some of my things were wrapped; and at the same time I heard, as plainly as I have ever heard anything in my life, the pattering sound of a pair of feet—small naked feet they seemed to my listening ear—dropping one after the other just in front of me. I stopped, lowered the lantern, and gazed intently in advance, but could see nothing; the footsteps had stopped to; but when I moved again, they recommenced—patter, patter; just the sound one hears at bedtime or in early morning on a nursery-floor.

"I passed my hand over my eyes and went on, the footsteps preceeding me, till I reached the first floor. I had previously determined to make this my resting place for the night; and stopping at the drawing-room door heard the little feet go pattering up the staircase until the sound was lost in the distance. It had been strange and mysterious, this pattering sound; but I had found nothing terrifying in it, and there was a sense of regret when I felt myself deserted by my unseen child-companion. Next moment I opened the door, and, entering, relieved myself of my burden, and proceeded to look round. A large square room, with three windows, looking, as I imagined, on to the square, hung with huge curtains of faded damask, overlapping the long pier-glasses which stretched from floor to ceiling between them. The paintless shutters were closed, the bolts and hinges rusty. Over the sculptured mantelpiece, which stood nearly six feet high, and half way between it and the ceiling, was a large circular mirror with two sconces, covered with girandoles on either side, in the thousand facets of which the light of the lantern was brilliantly reflected. On the hearth were some half-burnt logs, which had never been cleared away since the time of the last tenant; and with these, and the bundles of wood I had brought with me, I set about to make a fire. The damp wood crackled and sputtered angrily at first; but eventually it blazed up, and aided materially in dispelling the gloom which hung round the vast apartment, and in which the feeble light of the two candles my servant had left with me was as nothing. But I placed them, with a volume of Wordsworth, a brandy-flask, and my cigar-case, on a small table in the middle of the room; and with the dark lantern in one hand and a six-barreled Derringer in the other, I continued my survey of the apartment. Opposite the windows were two large folding-doors, one of them partly open. Passing through the aperture I found myself in another apartment, similar in style and size, and hung on three sides with faded tapestry; on the fourth, facing the folding-doors by which I had entered, was a large oil-painting. Raising the lantern to it, I found it to be a portrait, probably by Sir Joshua or one of his closest imitators—a portrait of a woman, young and beautiful, dressed in a rose-colored brocaded *sacque*, with a gray-silk quilted petticoat, from underneath which peeped her gray-silk stockings with red clocks, and her tiny shoes with high red heels. Her dark chestnut hair, which she wore without powder, was massed upon her forehead, and fell in luxurious curls over her shoulders. The face was one of much beauty combined with great power—the eyes gray, the nose aquiline, the lips full, the jaw set and firm. A strange face truly, the eyes gazing out from the canvas at me as I looked at them with a glance of superb scorn. Again and again I returned to a contemplation of this picture, until at last it seemed to me as though its subject were endowed with life, as though the haughty glance grew haughtier still, and the outstretched hand, holding the peacock fan, were waving me off from further investigation. I had made a round of the room, and was about to return to my first "pitch," when, through a portion of the torn tapestry, I perceived something like the outline of a door; and on pulling the masked curtain aside I discovered a small square exit, fitting most ingeniously into the woodwork of the wall, passing through which I found myself about midway on the spiral staircase, which, as Horton has told you, traversed the building from the roof to the basement, with a means of communication to each of the different floors. It was at once obvious to me that if any trickery were to be expected at all, it would be carried out most effectually by this means; and I took the precaution on my return, not merely to turn the rusty key in the lock on the inside, but to barricade it with a heavy ottoman which stood in the centre of the back room.

"I returned to the front drawing-room; where the five was now blazing brightly, shut and locked the folding doors behind me, and seated myself at a little table, with the idea of reading until I felt inclined to sleep. At that moment my senses were clear, my mind well balanced, my brain in its normal active state. I laid my watch on the table, and checked the beating of my pulse by it—seventy-five to the minute, its ordinary rate. Since I had first heard the pattering noise on the stairs in front of me, when I commenced my ascent from the lower hall, I had felt no fear, though the strange expression of the female portrait in the further room still haunted me unpleasantly, and would not be banished from my mental sight. It glared upon me from the walls, from the floor, from the pages of my book which I had taken up, and was about to lay down in despair when the iron tongues of the neighbouring church clocks clanged out the hour of midnight. The sound had scarcely ceased, the air was still resounding with the vibration, when I heard a long low cry, a cry as of a child in agony or distress. It seemed to rise in the basement, and to grow in vehemence and excitement as it came sweeping up the stairs until it found articulation—"Help! Help!"—in a piercing child-like shriek. I seized my revolver and sprang to my feet. Then, as if at a blast from the damp salt air which came whirling into the chamber again, the door flew open, and candles were extinguished, and the flames of the burning logs threw a lurid light over the room, "Help! help!" The piercing appeal was echoing on the landing. And now came again the pattering of the childish feet, this time into the room and close by the spot where I stood. They passed me close, quicker and more agitated than they had been at first; and after them were more footsteps, heavier this time—those of a man with a strong determined stride. "Help! Help!" The cry waxed fainter. It seemed to pass through into the further room, the door swung heavily back of its own accord, and I sank into my chair with the cold drops of sweat standing on my brow.

"How long I remained thus, I know not. I imagined, however, that I required but a few minutes to steady my nerves and regain my composure; for when the clocks outside struck the half-hour I was sufficiently myself to be aware of the advantage of a light, and was creeping about for the match-box, with the intention of relighting the extinguished candle. I dropped on my hands and knees, for I thought I had heard the box roll under the table, when I was startled with the sound of three loud knocks—loud, but muffled as it were by distance—heavy and strong, with an interval between each; the sound coming apparently from the basement-floor, yet far in the rear of the house. Instantly the description which I had heard from Horton of the closed cellar beyond the servants' stone hall flashed into my mind. It was thence the noise proceeded; it was thence whatever jugglery might have been at work—for up to that moment I refused to ascribe all I had heard to supernatural agency—must have originated. I knew not its exact whereabouts, but from what I had heard I should probably easily discover it. I remembered the spiral staircase outside; the secret door in the back drawing-room would probably conduct me somewhere near it. I had still my trusted lantern to give me light. Taking it in my hand, and again seizing my revolver, I opened the folding-doors, which I had previously carefully locked, and went into the back room. Involuntarily my first glance was at the portrait. Great God, it was gone! The frame was still there, but empty; and there, with her back to me, bending over the old-fashioned escritoire, was the lady in the rose-coloured *sacque*. Bct what a change! The hair, falling dishevelled over her shoulders, was now thin and gray, her back was bent, her arms—so much as I could see of them—yellow and wrinkled. I stood spellbound. I longed to fly—for somehow I felt intuitively that if I looked upon her face I should die—but I was rooted to the spot. Still she pored over the empty desk, still her hands rummaged fruitlessly among the drawers as though in quest of papers, when suddenly through the dread silence came again the pattering of the naked feet, and the piteously childish cry for help echoed along the staircase. At that moment the the female figure raised its head, and turning slowly round, looked fully at me. The face of the portrait was no longer there, but in its place an aged wrinkled mask, bearing the imprint of every conceivable vice—faded Lust, active Hate, gnawing Revenge, and ungovernable Rage; and round the wrinkled throat was a deep-blue line, and on either side beneath the ears the purple marks of the death-grip. I saw her eyes glare, I saw her make one step towards me. Then my senses failed, and I fell heavily to the ground."

"All your fault, you stupid idiot, for broaching the subject," said George May to Tommy Tupman, pushing over a huge bumper of claret towards Mr. Wolfrey, who, as he ceased speaking, suffered his head to drop upon his hands, and seemed about to faint; but he recovered instantly, and though his word faltered and his nether lip twitched a little, he soon looked round with his soft grave smile, and said:

"Thanks; don't trouble yourself about me; I am all right again—recovered sooner than I did in Severn-square. At eight o'clock the next morning my servant duly came with the key, and found me stretched on the floor in the back room, still in a swoon; the extinguished candles and the brandy-flask and the book were on the table as I had left them, and there was the portrait exactly as I remembered it, so that there was no question of ocular deception. What I saw I saw, and the truth of it I will attest to my dying day."

"And have you ever heard the footstep since, may I inquire?" asked one of the army-men

"Yes; or seen that horrible old woman?" inquired the other.

"I was afraid you would ask me that," said Wolfrey, more gravely than ever, "and to both questions I must answer yes. On several occasions I have heard the footsteps and I have seen the portrait, always on the same date, and In the Dead of Night.'

The Unfortunate not the Most Unhappy.

It was long ago found out that those people who, according to their own stories, are the most unfortunate, are, by no means, the most unhappy. All of us know what it is to enjoy the luxury of a grievance, but there are some of whom it is justly said, that they are unhappy unless they are miserable. I have a friend who seems to me one of the most contented of mortals. He is a painter by profession; he does not paint well, but his pictures find a ready market, and he is pleased with them himself. He likes his pictures, but he likes his misfortunes. There is nothing that delights him so much as to tell about some calamity that has just struck him. Every time we meet, he brings out a precious morsel of this kind for my entertainment. He was just finishing his most profitable order when somebody knocked over the easel and plumped a hole through the "Sleeping Beauty's" left cheek; or, the savings bank went up with all his earnings for the past winter; or, a "hall-thief" walked off with his new ulster; or, the Academy hung his best picture over the south door in the corridor. When I first knew him I used to make light of these unpleasant experiences; I tried to "chirk him up a bit," as they say in New England. But I soon found that comfort was not what he wanted.

I know a man whose first play was accidentally damned. If that play had succeeded, he would have had a career! Over how many lives has there been thrown a pleasing melancholy, by the inability to obtain a publisher. A young friend of mine is trying to get a volume of amiable amateur essays published; I am sure that it will be a sad day for him if his desire is gratified. Years ago, a young American musician was struggling to obtain a musical education. His friends thought, and he was sure, that if he could only enjoy the advantages of foreign study, he would turn out a tremendous fellow. Enough money was got together finally to enable him to obtain the education he needed. He came back from Germany, and began to play at concerts, and to publish "pieces." But it proved that the musical personality which had, at last, been given a means of expression was not a beautiful one. There was something hideous in the man's compositions. The ugliness that existed in his early attempts at expression had been supposed to be the result merely of his lack of training. But it was finally evident that this unpleasantness was inherent. The better he learned to express himself the worse he was off. His life, from being merely pathetic, turned into something tragic.—*Scribner.*

Decoration of Dresden China.

Flowers, lace and fret-work are a frequent decoration of groups, vases, and ornamental pieces. Flowers are generally formed with a free hand, and it is most interesting and curious to watch the dexterous operation. Every little leaf and stamen must be separately fashioned, and afterward united. In fact, almost all the fancy work is done by hand, ploddingly and painfully, and often in a stifling atmosphere. A woman sits at a table with a lump of kneaded clay, very much like a piece of dough, at her side. Near her are a few little knives, a syringe for squirting a thread of semi-liquid clay, and, perhaps, a small form for cutting a given pattern,—the implements being not unlike those used by pastry cooks. By the aid of these simple tools, a series of china flowers, or fruits, or vines are slowly formed, and tastefully disposed upon a vase, for instance. China lace and veils are also usually made by women. The process is truly marvelous, requiring no end of patience and the utmost delicacy of touch. A pot of liquid clay-paste and a small steel style are all that the woman needs for her work. With these she tediously spends her time, dipping the style into the pot and letting a tiny drop fall upon a given spot, then another, and so on, drop by drop, each of which solidifies almost instantly in the dry, choking atmosphere of the room, until the fine threads and minute meshes of the lace grow visible under her patient operations. Veils are made by covering fine tulle with the fluid "mass," and draping this, while it is still moist, upon the figure. —*Scribner.*

Bread and Bread Making.

BY MRS. HOWARD.

It was always a marvel to me how any one could relish graham bread. But John was a dyspeptic, and truly believed "bran bread" was the saving of his life; yet he ate it as a holy father wears hair-cloth and goes to bed on a couch of spikes. I always sighed "Poor fellow!" when I saw him mumbling away at his dry slice, until after a long course of experimenting we had sweet, nutritious graham bread, which it was no gastronomic penance for either John or myself to eat. Indeep, our breakfast table is seldom without it, either in the form of "gems" or raised biscuit.

For this I sift the meal to lighten it, but use the bran, mixing it thoroughly with the flour. I know a housekeeper who gives the bran to the horses! The object of buying graham flour, with this purpose in view, is not obvious. I have found no one who sifts it, if intending to use the bran, but it certainly is much better sifted and mixed together again.

GRAHAM BREAD.

One quart of the meal, as prepared above, a half-cup of the above yeast, and a little salt. Mix with little more than a pint of warm water. In winter, milk or part milk may be used. In the morning add flour, but not enough to allow it to be kneaded. If biscuit are required, take a piece of the dough, flouring it and the hands, and work it lightly into little round biscuits. Fill a pan, crowding the biscuit a little. Leave it an hour in a warm place. Bake in a hot oven. If a loaf is preferred, pour into a pan after the flour has been added and thoroughly stirred in. Raise an hour before baking. I have seen it suggested somewhere that the bran, fermenting sooner than the flour, and before the sponge is raised enough, is the cause of the usual sourness of this bread; that adding the bran when the sponge was nearly or quite light enough, would obviate this. I would like to know if any one has any *practical* knowledge of this method. My own judgment is that the molasses, considered essential, causes the acidity, and I do not use it.

GEMS.

To make this simple but nutritous and palatable form of bread, one requires a cluster of little iron patty-pans, with which some readers are familiar, but more are not. They are found now, I think, in all large places, and if not, can be readily cast at any foundry. The pan at hand, make a thick batter of graham meal, a little salt and warm water, giving it a thorough stirring and beating. The consistency of the batter is not so important an item as that the gem-pan should be heated just right when the batter is put in. It should not scorch, but it should *sizzle*. Heat the pans, as the gems will be lighter and less crusty. Bake in a hot oven. When they will slip out of the pan they are done. They are quite as nice warmed in the oven when a day or two old as when just baked. They can be made with milk and one egg to about a quart of the flour, but they have not the pure wheaten flavor of the water gems.

If the following directions are closely observed, the housewife will have brown bread unequaled, save by the famous "Boston brown bread," and not surpassed by that.

BROWN BREAD.

Prepare the meal like the graham; sift, but turn back the bran and use it.

Two and a half cups of Indian meal, one and a half of rye—both measured after being sifted—half-cup of molasses, one cup thick sour milk, two cups sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda. A cup of sweet milk and two teaspoonsful of cream-tartarc an be used instead of the sour milk, with equal success. Pour this batter into a three-pint pail, or any vessel of about that size which can be covered tightly. Place it in a kettle containing boiling water enough to come half-way up the sides of the pail. Cover the kettle and keep it boiling three hours and a half. Set the bread in the oven fifteen minutes, to dry off. Water must be kept boiling, with which to fill up the kettle as it boils away. It must be watched closely, but when it is done the cook will be well repaid for her trouble. Cut the slices round the loaf, and if you have a heavy stomach, cut the bread while it is warm.

As a finale, I will give a recipe for the most delicious achievement I have yet found in the way of bread. This must be made in the morning.

PARKER-HOUSE ROLLS.

One quart of flour. Make a *well* in the center, heaping the flour high as possible about it. Pour in a half-cup of yeast. Warm a half-pint of milk, with a tablespoonful of white sugar, and lump of butter half the size of an egg, and a little salt. Stir it in gently with the yeast, preventing it, if possible, from running over the flour. Place it in a warm room, but not a very warm place. At noon, mix it and knead thoroughly. Possibly a little more flour may be required. Let this sponge rise until an hour before you desire to bake the rolls. Work it over again; roll it out half an inch thick; cut it into strips about four inches wide and perhaps six long. With the hands, roll the two short sides towards one another until the two rolls meet; pinch up the ends into the usual form of rolls: rub melted butter over the top, to give them a rich brown when baked. Place them in the baking-pan so they will not touch. Allow them to stand an hour, then bake in a quick oven.

None of the above recipes are theoretical only; I have tested them thoroughly, and she who may use them as a guide will surely have a variety of nice, healthful bread.

A FACETIOUS old gentleman, who thought his two sons consumed too much time in hunting and shooting, styled them Nimrod and Ramrod.

"LONG engagements," writes a young lady, "are going out of fashion; young men being at last convinced of the stupidity of making matrimonial proposals before they are in a position to fulfil their promise at once."

Fiction in the Bible

(From a paper by Dr. Holland in Scribner.)

The oldest novel in existence is probably the book or Job. We presume there may be some men left who still read the Book of Job as a veritable history, but those who are capable of judging will simply place it at the head of the realm of fiction. That it is divinely inspired we do not dispute. Indeed, the establishment of its divine inspiration is a fact, rather than the acceptance of it as a matter of faith, would only strengthen the position we have always held, viz., that the highest fiction is that which the most competently carries the most valuable burden of truth. The writer of the Book of Job was a man who, in the dawn, as it were, of human history, revolved in a catholic cultured and reverend mind the unequal dealings of God with men. Why did the good man have trouble? Job was an excellent man, "perfect and upright," stripped of every good, and the art by which the writer presents him as, one after another, his possessions are taken from him, and his friends discuss with him the great problem that vexes him, with all the machinery of dialogues between the Almighty and Satan, and the Almighty and Job himself, surpasses all the art of later times. Such imaginations and such descriptions, such conversations and arguments, such marvelous characterizations as are to be found in this great book can be found no where else in the whole range of literature. It is a book that has commanded the admiration as well as the profound reverence of the greatest men who have ever lived, and it is a novel in all its essential features, even though we call it a poem.

The book of Revelation is a novel, so far as it is an attempt to convey truth through typical forms and scenes and events. It is no record of facts, but a panoramic representation of conceptions born in, and addressed to, the imagination. In short, it is a creation of art—whatever may be its origin, whether divine or human—by which certain great shadowy thoughts and ideas are attempted to be represented to the mental apprehensions or the faith of men. There are many devout believers in the inspiration of the ancient Scriptures who regard the story of the creation and the fall of Adam rehearsed in the Book of Genesis as anything but a literal representation of historic facts. The essential truth is in the narrative, but it is represented in such a way that the simplest mind can apprehend and make use of it. The song of Solomon is a very exquisite essay in the art of fiction. If the Books of Esther and Ruth are historical, they are certainly nothing to us but stories with morals, and very strong and beautiful stories they are. The names of Ahasuerus and Mordecai, and Haman and Esther are nothing but names to the present reading world, which mean no more than those of Daniel Deronda and Ralph Nickolby and Clarissa Harlowe. Boaz and Ruth might be Abelard and Heloise, or any other lovers. The two stories are to us simply stories, having no significance particularly as history, and no use, save as in an exquisite form of art they convey to us the moral lesson with which they are charged.

A Pack of Weasels Out Hunting

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

Weasels frequently hunt in couples, and sometimes more than two will work together. We once saw five, and have heard of eight. The five we saw were working a sandy bank drilled with holes, from which the rabbits in wild alarm were darting in all directions. The weasels raced from hole to hole and along the sides of the bank exactly like a pack of hounds, and seemed intensely excited. Their manner of hunting resembles the motions of ants; these insects run a little way very swiftly, then stop, turn to the right or left, make a short detour, and afterward on again in a straight line. So the pack of weasels darted forward, stopped went from side to side, and then on a yard or two, and repeated the process. To see their reddish heads thrust for a moment from the holes, then withdraw to reappear at another, would have been amusing had it not been for the reflection that their frisky tricks would assuredly end in death. They ran their quarry out of the bank and into the wood, where we lost sight of them. The pack of eight was seen by a laborer returning down a woodland lane from work one afternoon. He told us he got in the ditch, half from curiosity to watch them and half from fear—laughable as that may seem—for he had heard the old people tell stories of men in the days when the corn was kept for years in barns, and so bred hundreds of rats, being attacked by those vicious brutes. He said they made no noise, crying to each other short, sharp, snappy sounds; but the pack of five we ourselves saw hunted in silence.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THE Russian Minister of Traffic has directed the railroad companies to employ Turkish prisoners in clearing snow from the tracks.

YOU can get a very good idea of "natural selection" in its practical workings by viewing a celery glass after it has been once around the table.

THE man who comes to the depot two minutes behind time, and sees the railroad train scudding out at the other end, derives no satisfaction from the proverb, "Better late than never."

CAN anybody beside the discoverers keep account of the new asteroids? Every little while a new one is announced, and the end seems not near. The last one is announced by Professor Foerster, of Berlin, being a planet of the twelfth magnitude.

THE most expensive railroad car in the world, costing $35,000, was completed last autumn by the Pulman company, and has since been used in various parts of the country by tourists able to pay for it luxuries. It is a French flat in miniature.

A boy in a Sunday-school proposed a question to be answered the Sunday following: "How many letters does the Bible contain?" The answer was three millions five hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and thirty-three. The superintendent says to James, "Is that right?" "No, Sir," was the prompt reply. "Will you please tell us how many there are, then?" "Twenty-six, Sir."

WILL O' THE MILL.

THE PARSON'S MARJARIE.—(CONCLUDED.)

"Nay, now," returned Will, "I wouldn't press her, parson. I feel tongue-tied myself, who am not used to it; and she's a woman, little more than a child, when all is said. But for my part, as far as I can understand what people mean by it, I fancy I must be what they call in love. I do not wish to be held as committing myself; for I may be wrong; but that is how I believe things are with me. And if Miss Marjarie should feel any otherwise on her part, mayhap she would be so kind as shake her head."

Marjarie was silent, and gave no sign that she had heard.

"How is that, parson?" asked Will.

"The girl must speak," replied the parson, laying down his pipe. "Here's our neighbor who says he loves you, Madge. Do you love him, ay or no?"

"I think I do," said Marjarie, faintly.

"Well, then, that's all that could be wished!" cried Will heartily. And he took her hand across the table, and held it a moment in both of his with great satisfaction.

"You must marry," observed the parson, replacing his pipe in his mouth.

"Is that the right thing to do, think you?" demanded Will.

"It is indispensable," said the parson.

"Very well," replied the wooer.

Two or three days passed away with great delight to Will, although a bystander might scarce have found it out. He continued to take his meals opposite Marjarie, and to talk with her and gaze upon her in her father's presence; but he made no attempt to see her alone, nor in any other way changed his conduct towards her from what it had been since the beginning. Perhaps the girl was a little disappointed, and perhaps not unjustly; and yet if it had been enough to be always in the thoughts of another person, and so pervade and alter his whole life, she might have been thoroughly contented. For she was never out of Will's mind for an instant. He sat over the stream, and watched the dust of the eddy, and the poised fish, and straining weeds: he wandered out alone into the purple even, with all the blackbirds piping round him in the wood; he rose early in the morning, and saw the sky turn from grey to gold, and the light leap upon the hilltops; and all the while he kept wondering if he had never seen such things before, or how it was they should look so different now. The sound of his own mill-wheel, or of the wind among the trees, confounded and charmed his heart. The most enchanting thoughts presented themselves unbidden in his mind. He was so happy that he could not sleep at night, and so restless that he could hardly sit still out of her company. And yet it seemed as if he avoided her rather than sought her out.

One day, as he was coming home from a ramble, Will found Marjarie in the garden picking flowers; and as he came up with her, slackened his pace and continued walking by her side.

"You like flowers," he said.

"Indeed I love them dearly," she replied. "Do you?"

"Why, no," said he, "not so much. They are a very small affair, when all is done. I can fancy people caring for them greatly, but not doing as you are just now."

"How?" she asked, pausing and looking up at him.

"Plucking them," said he. "They are a deal better off where they are, and look a deal prettier, if you go to that."

"I wish to have them for my own," she answered, "to carry them near my heart, and keep them in my room. They tempt me when they grow here; they seem to say, 'Come and do something with us;' but once I have cut them and put them by, the charm is laid, and I can look at them with quite an easy heart."

"You wish to possess them," replied Will," in order to think no more about them. It's a bit like killing the goose with the golden eggs. It's a bit like what I wished to do when I was a boy. Because I had a fancy for looking out over the plain, I wished to go down there—where I couldn't look out over it any longer. Was not that fine reasoning? Dear, dear, if they only thought of it, all the world would do like me; and you would let your flowers alone, just as I stay up here in the mountains." Suddenly he broke off sharp. "By the Lord!" he cried. And when she asked him what was wrong, he turned the question off and walked away into the house with rather a humorous expression of face.

He was silent at table; and after the night had fallen and the stars had come out overhead, he walked up and down for hours in the courtyard and garden with an uneven pace. There was still a light in the window of Marjarie's room, one little patch of orange in a world of dark blue hills and silver starlight. Will's mind ran a great deal on the window, but his thoughts were not very lover-like. "There she is in her room," he thought, "and there are the stars overhead; a blessing upon both." Both were good influences in his life; both soothed and braced him in his profound contentment with the world. And what more should he desire with either? The fat young man and his counsels were so present to his mind that he threw back his head, and putting his hands before his mouth, shouted aloud to the populous heavens. Whether from the position of his head or the sudden strain of the exertion, he seemed to see a momentary shock among the stars, and a diffusion of frosty light pass from one to another along the sky. At the same instant a corner of the blind was lifted and lowered again at once. He laughed a loud ho-ho. "One and another!" thought Will. "The stars tremble and the blind goes up. Why, before Heaven, what a great magician I must be! Now if I were only a fool, should not I be in a pretty way?" And he went off to bed, chuckling to himself: "If I were only a fool!"

The next morning pretty early, he saw her once more in the garden, and sought her out.

"I have been thinking about getting married," he began, abruptly; "and after having turned it all over, I have made up my mind it's not worth while."

She turned upon him for a single moment; but his radiant, kindly appearance would, under the circumstances, have disconcerted an angel, and she looked down again upon the ground in silence. He could see her tremble.

"I hope you don't mind," he went on, a little taken aback. "You ought not. I have turned it all over, and upon my soul there's nothing in it. We should never be one whit nearer than we are just now, and, if I am a wise man, nothing like so happy."

"It is unnecessary to go round about with me," she said. "I very well remember that you refused to commit yourself; and now that I see you were mistaken, and in reality never cared for me, I can only feel that I have been so far misled."

"I ask your pardon," said Will, stoutly; "you do not understand my meaning. As to whether I have ever loved you or not, I must leave that to others. But for one thing my feeling is not changed, and for another, you may make it your boast that you have made my whole life and character something different from what they were. I mean what I say, no less. I do not think getting married is worth while. I would rather you went on living with your father, so that I could walk over and see you once, or maybe twice a week, as people go to church, and then we should both be all the happier between whiles. That's my notion but I'll marry you if you will," he added.

"Do you know that you are insulting me?" she broke out.

"Not I, Marjarie," said he; "if there is anything in a clear conscience, not I. I offer you all my heart's best affection; you can take it or want it, though I suspect it's beyond either your power or mine to change what has once been done, and set me fancy-free. I'll marry you, if you like; but I tell you again and again, it's not worth while, and we had best stay friends. Though I am a quiet man, I have noticed a heap of things in my life. Trust in me, and take things as I propose; or, if you don't like that, say the word, and I'll marry you out of hand."

There was a considerable pause, and Will, who began to feel uneasy, began to grow angry in consequence.

"It seems you are too proud to say your mind," he said. "Believe me, that's a pity. A clean shrift makes simple living. Can a man be more downright or honorable to a woman than I have been? I have said my say, and given you your choice. Do you want me to marry you? or will you take my friendship as I think best? or have you had enough of me for good? Speak out for the dear God's sake! You know your father told you a girl should speak her mind in these affairs."

She seemed to recover herself at that, turned without a word, walked rapidly through the garden, and disappeared into the house, leaving Will in some confusion as to the result. He walked up and down the garden, whistling softly to himself. Sometimes he stopped and contemplated the sky and hilltops; sometimes he went down to the tail of the weir and sat there, looking foolishly into the water. All this dubiety and perturbation was so foreign to his nature, and the life which he had resolutely chosen for himself that he began to regret Marjarie's arrival. "After all," he thought, "I was as happy as a man need be. I could come down here and watch my fishes all day long if I wanted. I was as settled and contented as my old mill."

Marjarie came down to dinner, looking very trim and quiet; and no sooner were all three at table than she made her father a speech, with her eyes fixed upon her plate, but showing no other sign of embarrassment or distress.

"Father," she began, "Mr. Will and I have been talking things over. We see that we have each made a mistake about our feelings, and he has agreed, at any request, to give up all idea of marriage, and be no more than my very good friend, as in the past. You see, there is no shadow of a quarrel, and, indeed, I hope we shall see a great deal of him in the future, for his visits will always be welcome in our house. Of course, father, you will know best, but perhaps, we should do better to leave Mr. Will's house for the present. I believe, after what has passed, we should hardly be agreeable inmates for some days."

Will, who had commanded himself with difficulty from the first, broke out upon this into an inarticulate noise, and raised one hand with an appearance of real dismay, as if he were about to interfere and contradict. But she checked him at once, looking up at him with a swift glance and an angry flush upon her cheek.

"You will perhaps have the good grace," she said, "to let me explain these matters for myself."

Will was put entirely out of countenance by her expression and the ring of her voice. He held his peace, concluding that there were some things about this girl beyond his comprehension, in which he was exactly right.

The poor parson was quite crestfallen. He tried to prove that this was no more than a true lovers' tiff, which would pass off before night, and when he was dislodged from that position, he went on to argue that where there was no quarrel, there could be no call for a separation; for the good man liked both his entertainment and his host. It was curious to see how the girl managed them, saying little all the time, and that very quietly, and yet twisting them round her finger and insensibly leading them wherever she would by feminine tact and generalship. It scarcely seemed to have been her doing—it seemed as if things had merely so fallen out—that she and her father took their departure that same afternoon in a farm-cart, and went farther down the valley, to await until their own house was ready for them in another hamlet. But Will had been observing closely, and was well aware of her dexterity and resolution. When he found himself alone, he had a great many curious matters to turn over in his mind. He was very sad and solitary, to begin with. All the interest had gone out of his life, and he might look up at the stars as long as he pleased, he somehow failed to find support and consolation. And then he was in such a turmoil of spirit about Marjarie. He had been puzzled and irritated at her behavior, and yet he could not keep himself from admiring it. He thought he recognized a fine, perverse angel in that still soul which he had never hitherto suspected; and though he saw it was an influence that would fit but ill with his own life of artificial calm, he could not keep himself from ardently desiring to possess it. Like a man who has lived among shadows and now meets the sun, he was both pained and delighted.

As the days went forward he passed from one extreme to another; now pluming himself on the strength of his determination, now despising his timid and silly caution. The former was, perhaps, the true thought of heart, and represented the regular tenor of the man's affections; but the latter burst forth from time to time with unruly violence, and then he would forget all consideration, and go up and down his house and garden or walk among the fir-woods like one who is beside himself with remorse. To equable, steady-minded Will this state of things was intolerable; and he determined, at whatever cost to bring it to an end. So, one warm summer afternoon he put on his best clothes, took a thorn switch in his hand, and set out down the valley by the river. As soon as he had taken this determination, he had regained at a bound his customary peace of mind, and he enjoyed the bright weather and the variety of the scene without any admixture of alarm or unpleasant eagerness. It was nearly the same to him how the matter turned out. If she accepted him he would have to marry her this time, which perhaps was all for the best. If she refused him, he would have done his best and might follow his own way in the future with an untroubled conscience. He hoped, on the whole, she would refuse him, and then again, as he saw the brown roof which sheltered her peeping through some willows at an angle of the stream, he was half inclined to reverse the wish, and more than half ashamed of himself for this infirmity of purpose.

Marjarie seemed glad to see him, and gave him her hand without affectation or delay.

"I have been thinking about this marriage," he began.

"So have I," she answered. "And I respect you more and more for a very wise man. You understood me better than I understood myself; and I am now quite certain that things are all for the best as they are."

"At the same time—" ventured Will.

"You must be tired," she interrupted. "Take a seat and let me fetch you a glass of wine. The afternoon is so warm; and I wish you not to be displeased with your visit. You must come quite often; once a week, if you can spare the time; I am always glad to see my friends."

"Oh, very well," thought Will to himself. "It appears I was right, after all." And he paid a very agreeable visit, walked home again in capital spirits, and gave himself no further concern about the matter.

For nearly three years, Will and Marjarie continued on these terms, seeing each other once or twice a week without any word of love between them; and for all that time I believe Will was nearly as happy as a man can be. He rather stinted himself the pleasure of seeing her; and he would often walk half way over to the parsonage, and then back again, as if to whet his appetite. Indeed there was one corner of the road, whence he could see the church spire wedged into a crevice of the valley between sloping fir woods, with a triangular snatch of plain by way of background, which he greatly affected as a place to sit and moralize in before returning homewards; and the peasants got so much into the habit of finding him there in the twilight, that they gave it the name of "Will o' the Mill's Corner."

At the end of the three years, Marjarie played him a sad trick by suddenly marrying somebody else. Will kept his countenance bravely, and merely remarked that, for as little as he knew of women, he had acted very prudently in not marrying her himself three years before. She plainly knew very little of her own mind, and in spite of a deceptive manner, was as fickle and flighty as the rest of them. He had to congratulate himself on an escape, he said, and would take a higher opinion of his own wisdom in consequence. But at heart, he was reasonably displeased, moped a good deal for a month or two, and fell away in flesh, to the astonishment of his serving-lads.

It was perhaps a year after this marriage, that Will was wakened late one night by the sound of a horse galloping on the road, followed by precipitate knocking at the inn-door. He opened his window, and saw a farm-servant, mounted and holding a led horse by the bridle, who told him to make what haste he could and go along with him; for Marjarie was dying, and had sent urgently to fetch him to her bedside. Will was no horseman, and made so little speed upon the way that the poor young wife was very near her end before he arrived. But they had some minutes talk in silence, and he was present and wept very bitterly while she breathed her last.

The day broke as he walked homewards. One by one the stars melted and disappeared; one by one the hill-tops kindled and grew bright. The river sang in the bush; and Will felt an immense contentment swallowing up a little sorrow, as the sea covers a grain of sand for the day extinguishes a star. She had loved him as he had loved her, as something set apart over life; and henceforward they might continue to love each other without jar or difficulty, without doubt or after-thought, across the gulf of death. He had been contented in his love when they were two miles apart; he might have been contented if all the seas had flowed between them; and should he not be contented now, when she was caught up into another world, immeasurably far, indeed, but perfectly secure and happy?

DEATH.

Year after year went away into nothing, with great explosions and outcries in the cities on the plain; red revolt springing up, and being suppressed in blood, battle swaying hither and thither, patient astronomers in observatory towers picking out and christening new stars, plays being performed in lighted theatres, people being carried into hospital on stretchers, and all the usual turmoil and agitation of men's lives in crowded centres. Up in Will's valley only the winds and seasons made an epoch; the fish hung in the swift stream, the birds circled overhead, the pine-tops rustled underneath the stars, the tall hills stood over all; and Will went to and fro, minding his wayside inn, until the snow began to thicken on his head. His heart was young and vigorous, and if his pulses kept sober time, they still beat strong and steady in his wrists. He carried a ruddy stain on either cheek, like a ripe apple: he stooped a little, but his step was still firm; and his sinewy hands were reached out to all men with a friendly pressure. His face was covered with those wrinkles which are got in the open air, and which, rightly looked at, are no more than a sort of permanent sunburning; such wrinkles heighten the stupidity of stupid faces, but to a person like Will, with his clear eyes and smiling mouth, only give another charm by testifying to a simple and easy life. His talk was full of wise sayings. He had a taste for other people, and other people had a taste for him. When the valley was full of tourists in the season, there were merry nights in Will's arbor; and his views, which seemed whimsical to his neighbors, were often enough admired by learned people out of towns and colleges. Indeed, he had a very noble old age, and grew daily better known, so that his fame was heard of in the cities of the plain, and young men who had been summer travelers spoke together in *cafés* of Will o' the Mill and his rough philosophy. Many and many an invitation, you may be sure, he had; but nothing could tempt him from his upland valley. He would shake his head and smile over his tobacco pipe with a deal of meaning. "You come too late," he would answer. "I am a dead man now, I have lived and died already. Fifty years ago you would have brought my heart into my mouth; and now you do not even tempt me. But that is the object of long living that a man should cease to care about life." And again: "There is only one difference between a long life and a good dinner: that, in the dinner, the dainties come last." Or once more: "When I was a boy, I was a bit puzzled, and hardly knew whether it was myself or the world that was curious and worth looking at. Now, I know it is myself, and stick to that."

He never showed any symptom of frailty, but kept stalwart and firm to the last; but they say he grew less talkative towards the end, and would listen to other people by the hour in an amused and sympathetic silence. Only, when he did speak, it was more to the point and more charged with old experience. He drank a bottle of wine gladly; above all, at sunset on the hilltop, or quite late at night under the stars in the arbor. The sight of something attractive and unattainable seasoned his enjoyment, he would say; and he professed he had lived long enough to admire a candle all the more when he could compare it with a planet.

One night, in his seventy-second year, he awoke in bed in such uneasiness of body and mind, that he rose and dressed himself and went out to meditate in the arbor. It was pitch dark, without a star; the river was swollen, and the wet woods and meadows loaded the air with perfume. It had thundered during the day, and it promised more thunder for the morrow. A murky, stifling night for a man of seventy-two! Whether it was the weather or the wakefulness, or some little touch of fever in his old limbs, Will's mind was besieged with tumultuous and crying memories. His boyhood, the night with the fat young man, the death of his adopted parents, the summer days with Marjarie, and many of those small circumstances, which seem nothing to another, and are yet the very gist of a man's own life to himself—things seen, words heard, looks misconstrued—arose from their forgotten corners and usurped his attention. The dead themselves were with him, not merely taking part in this thin show of memory that defiled before his brain, but revisiting his bodily senses as they do in profound and vivid dreams. The fat young man leaned his elbows on the table opposite; Marjarie came and went with an apronful of flowers between the garden and the arbor; he could hear the old parson knocking out his pipe or blowing his resonant nose. The tide of his consciousness ebbed and flowed; he was sometimes half asleep, and drowned in these recollections of the past; and sometimes he was broad awake, wondering at himself. But about the middle of the night he was startled by the voice of the dead miller calling to him out of the house as he used to do on the arrival of custom. The hallucination was so perfect that Will sprang from his seat, and stood listening for the summons to be repeated; and as he listened, he became conscious of another noise besides the brawling of the river and the ringing in his feverish ears. It was like the stir of horses and the creaking of harness, as if an impatient team had been brought up upon the road before the courtyard gate. At such an hour, upon this rough and dangerous pass, the supposition was no better than absurd; and Will dismissed it from his mind, and resumed his seat upon the arbor chair; and sleep closed over him again like running water. He was once again wakened by the dead miller's call, thinner and more spectral than before; and once again he heard the noise of an equipage upon the road. And so thrice and four times, the same dream or the same fancy presented itself to his senses; until at length, smiling to himself as when one humors a nervous child, he proceeded towards the gate to set his uncertainty at rest.

From the arbor to the gate was no great distance; and yet it took Will some time; it seemed as if the dead thickened around him in the court, and crossed his path at every step. For, first, he was suddenly surprised by an overpowering sweetness of heliotropes; it was as if his garden had been planted with this flower from end to end, and the hot, damp night had drawn forth all their perfumes in a breath. Now the heliotrope had been Marjarie's favorite flower, and since her death not one of them had ever been planted in Will's garden.

"I must be going crazy," he thought. "Poor Marjarie and her heliotropes!"

And with that he raised his eyes towards the window that had once been hers. If he had been bewildered before, he was now almost terrified; for there was a light in the room; the window was an orange oblong as of yore; and the corner of the blind was lifted and let fall as on the night when he stood and shouted to the stars in his perplexity. The illusion only endured an instant; but it left him somewhat unmanned, rubbing his eyes and staring at the outline of the house, and the black night behind it. While he thus stood, and it seemed as if he must have stood there quite a long time, there came a renewal of the noises on the road; and he turned in time to meet a stranger, who was advancing to meet him across the court. There was something like the outlines of a great carriage discernible on the road behind the stranger, and, above that, a few black pine-tops, like so many plumes.

"Master Will?" asked the new-comer, in brief military fashion.

"That same, sir," answered Will. "Can I do anything to serve you?"

"I have heard you much spoken of, Master Will," returned the other; "much spoken of, and well. And though I have both hands full of business, I wish to drink a bottle of wine with you in your arbor. Before I go, I shall introduce myself."

Will led the way to the trellis, and got a lamp lighted and a bottle uncorked. He was not altogether unused to such complimentary interviews, and hoped little enough from this one, being schooled by many disappointments. A sort of cloud had settled on his wits, and prevented him from remembering the strangeness of the hour. He moved mechanically like a person in his sleep; and it seemed as if the lamp caught fire and the bottle came uncorked with the facility of thought. Still, he had some curiosity about the appearance of his visitor, and tried in vain to turn the light into his face; either he handled the lamp clumsily, or there was a dimness over his eyes, but he could make out little more than a shadow at table with him. He stared and stared at this shadow as he wiped out the glasses, and began to feel cold and strange about the heart. The silence weighed upon him, for he could hear nothing now, not even the river, but the drumming of his own arteries in his ears.

"Here's to you," said the stranger roughly.

"Here is my service, sir," replied Will, sipping his wine, which somehow tasted oddly.

"I understand you are a very positive fellow," pursued the stranger.

Will made answer with a smile of some satisfaction and a little nod.

"So am I," continued the other; "and is the delight of my heart to tramp on people's corns. I will have no one positive but myself; not one. I have crossed the whims in my time of kings and generals and great artists. "And what would you say," he went on, "if I had come up here on purpose to cross yours?"

Will had it on his tongue to make a sharp rejoinder; but the politeness of an old innkeeper prevailed; and he held his peace and made answer with a civil gesture of the hand.

"I have," said the stranger. "And if I did not hold you in particular esteem, I should make no words about the matter. It appears you pride yourself on staying where you are. You mean to stick by your inn. Now I mean you shall come for a turn with me in my barouche; and before this bottle's empty, so you shall."

"That would be an odd thing, to be sure," replied Will with a chuckle. "Why, sir, I have grown like an old oak-tree; the devil himself could hardly root me up; and for all I perceive you are a very entertaining old gentleman, I would wager you another bottle you lose your pains with me."

The dimness of Will's eyesight had been increasing all this while; but though he was now as good as blind, he was somehow conscious of a sharp and chilling scrutiny which irritated and yet overmastered him.

"You need not think," he broke out suddenly, in an explosive, febrile manner that startled and alarmed himself, "that I am a stay-at-home because I fear anything under God. God knows I am tired enough of it all; and when the time comes for a longer journey than ever you dream of, I reckon I shall find myself prepared."

The stranger emptied his glass and pushed it away from him. He looked down for a little, and then leaning over the table, tapped Will three times upon the forearm with a single finger. "The time has come!" he said, solemnly wagging his head.

A nasty thrill spread from the spot he touched. The tones of his voice were dull and startling, and echoed strangely in Will's heart.

"I beg your pardon," he said, with some discomposure. "What do you mean?"

"Look at me, and you will find your eyesight swim. Raise your hand; it is dead-heavy. This is your last bottle of wine, Master Will, and your last night upon the earth."

"You a doctor?" quavered Will.

"The best that ever was," replied the other; "for I cure both mind and body with the same prescription. I take away all pain and I forgive all sins; and where my patients have gone wrong in life, I smooth out all complications and set them free again upon their feet."

"I have no need of you," said Will.

"A time comes for all men, Master Will," replied the doctor, "when the helm is taken out of their hands. For you, because you were prudent and quiet, it has been long of coming, and you have had long to discipline yourself for its reception. You have seen what is to be seen about your mill; you have sat close all your days like a hare in its form; but now that is at an end; and," added the doctor, getting on his feet, "you must arise and come with me."

"You are a strange physician," said Will, looking steadfastly upon his guest.

"I am a natural law," he replied, "and people call me Death."

"Why did you not tell me so at first?" cried Will. "I have been waiting for you these many years. Give me your hand, and welcome."

"Lean upon my arm," said the stranger, "for already your strength abates. Lean on me as heavily as you need; for though I am old, I am very strong. It is but three steps to my carriage, and there all your trouble ends. Why, Will," he added, "I have been yearning for you as if you were my own son; and of all the men that ever I came for in my long days, I have come for you most gladly. I am caustic, and sometimes offend people at first sight, but I am a good friend at heart to such as you."

"Since Marjarie was taken from me," returned Will, with a break in his voice, "I declare before God you were the only friend I had to look for."

So the pair went arm-in-arm across the courtyard.

One of the servants awoke about this time and heard the noise of horses pawing before he dropped asleep again; all down the valley that night there was a rushing as of a smooth and steady wind descending towards the plain; and when the world rose next morning, sure enough Will o' the Mill had gone at last upon his travels.

The Japanese railroads earn a great deal, but their expenses seem strangely high, considering the cheapness of labor and the facility of reaching ports. The line from Yokohama to Tokio, eighteen miles, earned in 1875 about $24,000 a mile, and spent $19,800. That between Kotoe to Osaka earned $12,600, and spent $12,500.

North Hastings Review

MADOC, MARCH 7, 1878.

LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST.

Mr. Barthe has introduced a bill in the House of Commons to regulate the rate of interest, which if carried will come into force on the 1st July. It will prevent any person, bank, loan society, or other corporation from receiving, directly or indirectly, a greater rate of interest than eight per cent per annum. Any person who pays a larger rate than eight per cent on a contract made after the 1st of July, may recover the same in court any time within one year after it is paid. Any person or corporation agreeing to receive a larger rate than eight per cent will be liable to lose the whole of the interest and can collect the principal only. This bill will be a boon to those who borrow money, and have been paying ten per cent and in many cases a much higher rate of interest.

War News.

The treaty of peace has at last been signed. Neither the surrender of the Turkish fleet nor the claim on the Bulgarian and Egyptian tribute are included in its provisions, and no interference is sought with Turkish revenues hypothecated to foreign creditors. Nothing definite is known as to the indemnity, one correspondent asserting that it will take the form of a cession of territory in Asia, including Kars and Batoum, but not Erzeroum; while another authority asserts that it insists, as previously stated, on a money payment amounting to fourteen hundred millions of roubles, and forty millions sterling in bonds added. There is once more some talk of a Russian entry into Constantinople, and in the event of such occupation taking place the British and Austrian ambassadors at St. Petersburg have been instructed to protest. The situation in England and Austria remains *in statu quo*, with perhaps a little better feeling in London since Lord Derby's announcement in the House of Lords on Friday. A despatch from Vienna states that Andrassy persists in demanding the vote of credit in spite of all opposition, and that two divisions of Austrians will enter Bosnia in about ten days.

The result of the signature of the preliminary treaty of peace has been to effect a complete change in the aspect of European affairs. The opinion was yesterday freely expressed in Government circles in London that peace between England and Russia would not be disturbed, and it was even rumored that the British fleet had been recalled. The improvement in the situation was also felt on the stock market, both European and American securities taking an advance. Some days will necessarily elapse before the correct conditions of the treaty are known, but some of them are already given. Among these are a proviso for the exchange of ratifications within a fortnight, and stipulations for the cession of Batoum, Kars, Ardahan, and the district of Batoum. The question of the navigation of the Dardanelles is held over for further consideration, while that of the navigation of the Danube is left *in statu quo*. In fixing the boundaries of Montenegro and Servia a zone of Turkish territory will be left between the two frontiers to allow the Porte to maintain communication with Bosnia and the Herzegovina; Bulgaria will include Burgas, Varna, and Kustendje, but not Salonica, nor Adrianople; and Russia will have power to cede the Dobrudscha to Roumania in return for Bessarabia. The cession of the Turkish fleet is not included in the conditions; the indemnity is reduced to twelve millions sterling, and the Egyptian tribute is unaffected. Further conditions provide that the Prince of Bulgaria shall not be a member of any European reigning family; that the amount of the Bulgarian tribute shall not be fixed for two years; that all the Bulgarian fortresses shall be razed, and all Turkish troops shall leave the country; and that the Russians shall return home through the Bosphorus, embarking on the sea of Marmora, but not entering Constantinople. The plenipotentiaries will to-day enter upon the discussion of the details of several points of the treaty, and in the meantime General Ignatieff has gone to St. Petersburg, in company with a special Turkish envoy, to arrange for the restoration of diplomatic relations, or possibly for the drafting of the final treaty. It is now hoped that a congress—which seems to find more favour with Hustria than a Conference—will assemble at Berlin within a week or ten days, and that all three Chancellors will attend.—*Globe.*

Read the new advertisement of the "Rural New-Yorker."

Municipal matters in San Francisco are at a standstill for want of funds.

Abortion Case at Belleville.

DR. ALLEN COMMITTED TO STAND HIS TRIAL.

There will be another murder trial to grace the next Assizes and disgrace the community. We have come to look upon a murder case as a matter of course in Belleville. We would not feel at home if there was not some one on trial for his life at the Assizes. We have become so accustomed to blood, that, so far from regarding such a case with horror, we look upon it as something out of the ordinary run of amusements—as something calculated to give a stimulus to the usual tone of things, and cause a pleasant excitement. The interest taken in the present case was evinced by the scene at the Police Court on Wednesday. Long before the hour for opening, the landing upon which the door opens, and even the stairs, were thronged with an eager crowd—each one struggling for a position near the door in order to get a seat before the Court became crowded. The case was tried before Mr. Abraham Diamond, P. M., the County Attorney appearing for the Crown, and the Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Q. C., for the prisoner. Dr. Allen, the prisoner, is a tall and well formed man, and has not the appearance of a criminal. He is of a swarthy complexion, has dark hair and a brown beard, a long and well-shaped head, and a remarkably powerful underjaw.

We will give a short summary of the case from the evidence.

Amarilla Ketcheson, a young woman aged twenty-one, living with her parents in the 5th concession of Sidney, had been ailing in health all through the fall and winter. Dr. Stevenson, of Frankford, was consulted, and treated her for one of the diseases peculiar to adult females, which he believed had been brought about by a cold. He began to have suspicions that she was *enciente*, and in the latter part of November, his suspicions became confirmed, and he informed the girl of her condition. He then informed her mother, who denied it also. Being convinced in his own mind of her situation, he refused to attend his patient any longer. He did not visit her again until the 30th of January, when he examined her and found her in an advanced state of pregnancy. In the meantime Dr. Allen had been attending the girl. His visits began about ten days before the 31st of January, (the day on which the child was born). He gave her medicine in the form of powders, which he mixed in water. He informed her mother she was suffering from dropsy. No alarming symptoms appeared until the night before the child was born. She was then seized with a fit of strangling, and bloody matter exuded from her mouth. Dr. Allen was immediately sent for, and arrived the next afternoon, remaining until the patient was delivered, which took place early in the evening. There is very little doubt that the child was born alive, as Mrs. Ketcheson, who was the only person, beside the prisoner, in the room at the time of the birth, refused to state whether she heard it cry or not. The child was wrapped in a piece of cotton (Mrs. Ketcheson refused to state who furnished it) and was taken away by the prisoner.

On the 11th inst., the body of a child was discovered by a carpenter named Robinson, floating in an ice-hole on the river, about four feet from shore. The piece of cotton was still wrapped round it, and the umbilical cord was skillfully tied by a stout piece of twine. A messenger was at once despatched for the police, and the body was removed to the police station, where an inquest was held.

The post-mortem examination, held by Dr. Murphy, revealed the fact that the child was born alive. This was evidenced by the lungs having floated in water after their removal from the chest; this proved them to be inflated: therefore the child must have breathed. Two fractures were also found upon the dead—one on each side of the parietal bone. The force of this evidence, however, was somewhat lessened by Dr. Murphy's testimony that these may have been caused by unskilful use of the forceps during parturition. Dr. Allen was committed to stand his trial on a charge of procuring an abortion.—*Belleville Free Press.*

VALENTINE'S DAY.—In a village not a hundred miles from Belleville, there has been a commotion. A *young* and *beautiful* female received on Valentine's day a valentine—not one of those beautiful ones filled with true lovers' knots, forget-me-nots, in the distance a cottage embowered in roses, and a church with two beings made one, &c.,—but one of a hideous character, representing a very muscular looking female, trying to drive a pig to some place. Whether it was that the likeness was so strikingly like a picture she saw in the mirror every hour, or whether it was that she had at one time been engaged in the perplexing business of pig driving, and that therefore the valentine was a home thrust, we know not; however, whatever it was it made her "hopping mad," and in *dulcet* tones she made known to the inhabitants that "the feller who so insulted her, she was a-goin' to thrash him," and sure enough she did. She first got up her muscle by perambulating the village, and from one end of it to the other, in loud and angry tones "declared her intentions," then waiting until that hour that every schoolboy hails with delight, she proceeded to the school-house, and when he whose duty it is to teach the young idea how to shoot sallied forth to breathe the pure air of heaven, he was siezed by the enraged feminine and unmercifully thrashed. To make matters worse, she has learned that she thrashed the wrong man, and having now ascertained beyond a peradventure who the individual was who tried to play a practical joke on her, she has a rod in pickle for him, and only awaits time and opportunity to give him what she gave the pedagogue—and a good deal more.—*Intelligencer.*

THE STATE OF IRELAND.—The Duke of Marlborough, First Viceroy, speaking the other day on the prosperity of Ireland and decrease of crime, observed that the tide of emigration had nearly ceased; and whatever life and strength and vitality were left in the country, were no longer seeking an outlet on foreign shores, but the bone and sinew of Ireland were remaining in the country. His Grace referred to the statistics of the savings banks to show that the country was progressing.

Huntingdon Council.

TOWN HALL, Feb. 11th, 1878.

Members present, Thos. Emo, Reeve; Mathew Robinson, Deputy-Reeve; Councillors, Henry Morton, and George Conley.

School Sections Nos. 10 and 14 having held meetings in each respectively, for the purpose of considering the advisability of uniting the two sections, and resolutions having been passed at said meetings in favor of the union, copies of which were read by the Reeve, a By-law was prepared in accordance therewith, uniting said sections and establishing the same as School Section No. 10. The By-law was passed through its several readings and numbered.

Mr. Conley moved, seconded by Mr. Morton, that the Collector's time for collecting the remaining taxes on roll of 1877 be extended to the first day of April. Carried.

A By-law was passed limiting the number of Tavern Licenses to be granted in the Township for 1878, placing the number at three, one at Roslin, one at James Tulloch's, (late Luke's) and one at J. Garner's, Huntingdon House.

The Auditors, J. H. Salsbury and John B. Fox presented their report which was received and carefully examined.

Mr. Robinson moved, seconded by Mr. Morton, that the report be adopted. Carried.

A By-law was prepared and passed appointing the pathmasters, poundkeepers and fence-viewers for 1878.

An order was given the Auditors for their pay at five dollars each.

Mr. Robinson moved, seconded by Mr. Conley, that the Reeve and Clerk be appointed to draft a code of By-laws for the guidance of officers and others interested in the working of the municipality. Carried.

Council adjourned to meet on the first Monday in April.

A despatch from Rome states that all the negotiations left in suspense by the death of Pius IX. will be resumed on an entirely new basis; and that the *personnel* of the Pontifical Court will be changed so as to eliminate hostilities which may have formerly existed. The feeling is notwithstanding growing that the new Pope is not so liberal as he was thought to be—that, in fact, the views of Cardinal Pecci and Pope Leo XIII. are widely different.

CONVERSION TO ROMANISM.—A correspondent of the *Minerve* writes from Lachine that on the 24 inst. three English Protestant ladies abjured their former faith to become Roman Catholics. Their names are Mesdames N. Picard and Louise Meloche and Miss C. Halen Hockins. The Bishop of Montreal was present at the interesting ceremony of recieving them into the Catholic Church. The correspondent says that, thanks to the indefatigable zeal of Rev. Mr. Piche *cure* of Lachine, conversions are frequent there, and adds that "the Catholic religion does not recruit its members, as does Protestantism, from among the unemployed working class, who very often sell their faith, but among the intelligent class, who only change their belief by force of conviction."—*Montreal Witness.*

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Feb. 23.—The body of Henrich Wahlen, convicted of the murder of Max Hœhn, near the Grangers's Encampment, at Elm Station, in 1876, was found this evening in his cell, hanging to the bar of a window by a rope made from the bed clothes. His skull was broken, and it is supposed he first fastened the rope around his neck and then beat himself on the head with the iron covering of a heater, which was found broken off and lying near his body covered with blood. He left statements in his cell, written in French, German and English, in which he declares his innocence, and calls upon God to heap his curses on all persons in any way connected with his trial and conviction.

From a study of the subject, a German doctor has come to the conclusion that the monoliths of Egypt decay with rapidity in European climates. Observations on the Luxor Obelisk, show that within the last twenty-eight years it has suffered a gradual change in the atmosphere of Paris. Gradually the red color of syenite has become duller and lighter; now the obelisk bears a white film of kaolin, the last product of the decay of granite. in thirty-six years the stone has received more damage from the atmosphere of France, than during as many centuries in the Egyptian air. The injuries which the moisture of England will inflict upon Cleopatra's needle is likely to be yet more rapid; but there is at least the consolation that its incidental injury in London fogs will not be much worse for the stone than the bad treatment it was receiving in its neglected state at Alexandria.

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A HOUSE and Lot. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

SAMUEL M. TABER,
49-tf. Madoc.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that I forbid any person trusting any of my family in any way without my written order or consent.

LEWIS BROWNSON.
Rawdon, March 2nd, 1878. 49-4

TRIPLE FATALITY.—The Napanee *Beaver* says: "Within the past week Mr. Edley Brown of North Fredericksburgh has lost three children from diphtheria. Of the seven attacked; three died, and a niece who came to nurse the patients was attacked and her recovery is doubtful."

NOW JUDGE FOR YOURSELF

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

TAKE NOTICE, that the Council of the Corporation of the County of Hastings will meet in the Shire Hall, Belleville, on

Tuesday, 12th day of March, 1878,

for the despatch of general business. All parties having accounts against the Corporation of Hastings are requested to present the same not later than the morning of the second day of the session.

By order,
JAMES T. BELL,
Co. Clerk, C. H.
Shire Hall, Belleville, Feb. 28, 1878. 2t

FARM FOR SALE,
OR TO RENT.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 13, in the 5th concession of Madoc, containing 100 acres, more or less, 75 of which are in a good state of cultivation, and the rest well timbered. It is situated on the gravel road, 4½ miles from the village of Madoc. On the premises are erected good farm buildings, and there is also a good well of water. Title indisputable. Apply to

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December 11th, 1877. 37-3m

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Further information may be obtained from J. A. OER, REVIEW Office, Agent at Madoc.

AUCTION SALE!
—OF—
Sawed Lumber,
—ON—
Saturday, 9th of March,
At 12 o'clock, noon.

The undersigned will sell at his Mill Yard in the Township of Huntingdon, County of Hastings, a sufficient quantity of the Sawed Lumber now piled in said yard to realize from such sale the sum of $1543.50, and expenses of such sale, being the amount of his lien on same for the manufacturing thereof, of which all parties interested are hereby required to take notice.

FRANCIS J. DRAKE.
Huntingdon, February 28, 1878. 48-2t

PONY MILL.
A RARE CHANCE.

THE undersigned will saw all kinds of Lumber this season for $3 per 1000 feet and refuse, cash on delivery, or half the lumber.

42 P. CHARD.

Land for Sale.

WEST half of Lot 10, in 7th concession of Marmora, (near the Gatling mine,) containing 100 acres, partly cleared. Price moderate and terms liberal. Apply to

S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL,
27-2m 467 St. Paul St. Montreal.

Hearts of Oak Lodge,
No. 139, O. Y. B.

A REGULAR meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Lodge-room, Madoc,

On Thursday Evening, March 7th,

at 8 o'clock, p. m. sharp. Visiting members cordially invited.

J. R. ORR, Secretary.

PRIZES, PRIZES!
FOR GETTING UP
CLUBS
FOR THE
WEEKLY MAIL.

SEND FOR PRIZE LIST.

ADDRESS—
"MAIL,"
Toronto.

Take Notice—Farm for Sale.

BEING composed of the south half of lot 12, in the 6th con., containing one hundred acres, and forty acres adjoining it on the 7th con., of the township of Madoc. On the premises are a good frame barn and stable, comfortable dwelling-house, a good well of water at the door, and both farms well watered with never-failing springs. A thriving young orchard of 100 trees, all grafts. Within half a mile of a good Cheese Factory. Title indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises to

WM. ELLIS,
45. Proprietor.

North Hastings SAW MILL.

Having fitted up the above mill in

FIRST-CLASS RUNNING ORDER

I am now prepared to saw lumber for $2.50 per 1000 feet, and refuse, or one-half the lumber.

ALL KINDS OF FARM PRODUCE
taken at cash prices.

A. L. SAGER.

R. T. GRAY. JNO. McGREGOR.

Gray & M'Gregor

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED

FRESH WATER HERRING,
WHITE FISH,
SALT WATER SALMON,
No. 1 LABRADOR HERRING
FRESH OYSTERS, (Diamond Brand.)

GRAY & M'GREGOR

Have also received

SUGAR CURED HAMS,
ROLLED BACON,
James's Jellies, Marmalade, &c.
Coal Oil in 5-gal. Tins,

all of which we offer at low prices.

GRAY & McGREGOR.

VALUABLE
FARM AND MILL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 6 in the 3rd Concession, Township of Madoc, containing 150 acres, on which there is erected a first-class Saw Mill, with plenty of timber in vicinity; Frame House, Kitchen, Wood-house, Frame Barn, Shed, Carriage-house, Stables, and all necessary out-buildings; some Fruit Trees; well watered, well fenced, and about 60 acres under cultivation; within three miles of Madoc village.

Also east half Lot No. 6, 2nd Concession. This Farm is covered with a growth of very superior pine timber which renders it especially valuable.

Title indisputable. Terms made known on application to the undersigned,

JAS. O'HARA, Jr.
Madoc, March 29th, 1877. -1-tms

Masonic.

Regular meeting of Madoc Lodge, No. 48, on Tuesday evening next.

County Council.

The next session of the County Council will commence on Tuesday next.

Personal.

Messrs. S. Golding, A. Moon and D. Ross returned on Tuesday from a fishing expedition to Salmon Lake, where they enjoyed some excellent sport.

In Partnership.

Messrs. N. B. Falkiner and A. R. Dougall, of Belleville, have entered into partnership, and as each of these gentlemen possess a wide circle of friends, the new firm will no doubt have an extensive practice. See their card.

T. and O. Railway.

The by-law granting a bonus of $6,000 to the above railway by the municipality of Elziver and Grimsthorpe, was carried on Saturday last by a majority of 14. The figures are: For by-law, 35; against, 21; spoiled ballots, 2.

A Curiosity.

Mr. John McKinnon left in our office on Tuesday several potatoes of this year's growth, which were found on opening a pit on the farm of Mr. George Miller, lot No. 6, 5th concession, Madoc. They are a good size, well developed, and are certainly a curiosity at this season of the year.

Model School Examination.

The examination of the teachers in training in the Madoc Model School will be held in the schoolhouse on Friday and Saturday next, this being the last week of the term. Our village has been enlivened since the commencement of the school by the fair faces of a number of lady teachers, and we regret they are so soon to be called away.

Sad Accident.

On Monday morning last a sad accident happened to Mr. Wm. Devolin, of lot No. 5, in the 3rd con. of this township. He was driving in his wagon for a load of wood, when by some means the team suddenly stopped, throwing Mr. Devolin out on his head. He was picked up insensible, a stream of blood flowing from one of his ears. He still remains in a very critical condition.

The Peterborough Review.

The new proprietors of this first-class weekly journal, Messrs. Toker & Co., are determined that it shall hold its place among the best weekly newspapers of the Province. It made its appearance last week in a complete new dress of type, of a smaller size than before, thus enabling it to give a large additional amount of reading matter. Both reading matter and ads. are well arranged. We wish the enterprising publishers every success.

Madoc Model School.

The following is the report of the attendance for the month of Feb'y:—Senior Department—Mr. Curtis, teacher—No. of pupils enrolled, 64; average attendance, 55.73. Intermediate Department—Miss Cowie, teacher—No. of pupils enrolled, 68; average attendance, 59.7. Junior Department—Miss Riddell, teacher—No. of pupils enrolled, 101; average attendance, 82.45. Total number of pupils enrolled, 283; average attendance for whole school, 197.88.

Creditable.

"Considerable lawlessness exists in and around Woodville."—*Globe.* Nice reputation this, and the worst of it is we can't deny it; but we can at least maintain that we are no worse in and around Woodville than in and around almost any other village in this fair Canada of ours. The difference is that here our authorities bring every hidden crime to light and the culprits to justice, and the *Advocate* publishes the offence. We hope by this course to soon see every trace of lawlessness disappear from "in and around Woodville."—*Woodville Advocate.*

The above applies very aptly to our own little village in so far as the "considerable lawlessness" is concerned, as witness the disgraceful proceedings on Saturday afternoon last, and numerous other instances which have come under our notice lately. We hope in future to see these offenders punished in every case; for ourselves we intend publishing the names of the guilty parties and see what effect it will have in suppressing this rowdyism.

Division Court Fees.

A correspondent of the *Globe* makes the following pertinent remarks on the subject of "Division Court Fees:"—

"Everyone who does business through the Division Court knows to his cost how unequally the law is made to favor the official as against the suitor. In a case where six or eight dollars is sued for, the first thing to be done is to place three dollars in the hands of the clerk to secure him and his officials their fees down to the last stage before even a summons will be issued. The amount of this deposit is, I hold, exorbitant, and out of all proportion to the sums sued for or the work to be done. In Great Britain the amount to be deposited in bringing a case into the Court of Quarter Sessions is two shillings, or 48 cents, and if the matter is settled before being called on, this is the only costs to be added to the original debt; and if the case goes before the Courts, even then the amount of costs is not much over half what a suitor has to deposit here. And why should not some such arrangement as this be made in our Division Courts? Why is a suitor compelled in the first instance to deposit so large an amount? As I have said, in Great Britain only two shillings is required to bring the case into Court, and if judgment is given, the bailiff has to make an effort to collect at least his own fees; and it is only when he can show that they could not be collected that he can fall back on the suitor, who is seldom called upon to pay. This arrangement, besides having the merit of inducing the bailiff to look after himself, is not so likely to hinder people from sueing for an eight or ten dollar account from fear of losing so large an amount in fees besides. But as the greater number of cases are against people who can ill spare such fees, justice demands that a reduction be made. It is unreasonable to swell the salary of the Division Court clerk at the expense of either the suitor or the debtor."

DUNGANNON AND FARADAY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Our worst fears back here have been realized for we have had no snow to speak of, and some days have been so spring-like that maple molasses was made a month since. On Page's limits they have discontinued falling pine for some time, and after making a hundred thousand saw-logs have discharged every superfluous man and team, retaining only sufficient to draw what logs are made to the river. The jobbers working for Bronson & Co. have had somewhat better fortune, but unless we soon have snow some of them will find it difficult to fulfil their contracts.

February 19th a tea meeting was held at the new Methodist Church, York River, in aid of the building fund. Dr. Lister, of Belleville, occupied the chair. Hon. B. Flint, who appeared to be very favourably impressed with the capabilities of this back country, delivered an admirable address, and the three Miss Cleaks gave an excellent selection of vocal music, which was rendered with artistic skill and power. An audience of nearly two hundred were present, and it was altogether one of the most successful affairs of the kind that we have ever yet had here.

The Division Court was held at L'Amable on Feb. 20th, Judge Lazier presiding. He was accompanied out here by Major Rawe of Madoc. This Division comprises a large extent of territory in which a good deal of business is transacted. On the present occasion there were nearly sixty cases to be tried. That some of these were complicated, and others bristling with off-sets or counter-charges, will be readily understood when I say that the Judge was occupied in disposing of them from 10 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday till 2 o'clock a.m. on Thursday morning, and again from 10 o'clock till noon, for the Judge had other appointments to fulfil and had to leave for the front on the 21st.

I am sorry to say that Mr. J. Cleak, of York River, (with whom many of your readers are acquainted), met with a severe accident last Tuesday. His son was chopping when his axe, which was loose, flew off the handle, and was deeply buried in Mr. Cleak's arm, producing a most dangerous looking cut. Dr. Lister, who was immediately called in, dressed the wound, and so far Mr. Cleak is progressing favourably.

SYLVANUS.

February 28th, 1878.

Delayed.

On account of the shocking state of the roads the Madoc and Belleville stage did not arrive last night until about 10 o'clock.

The Montreal Witness

Presents this week to each subscriber a map of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, showing each municipality where the Dunkin Bill is in force.

Typhoid Fever.

Typhoid fever having broken out in the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville, an investigation is in progress as to the sanitary arrangements. Four pupils have died of the fever within a few days.

Thanks.

We beg to return thanks to Mrs. A. Wright for a piece of the Wedding Cake which was used on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. E. Finkle and Mrs. Munroe. To the happy couple we tender our most sincere wishes for their future happiness.

Magistrate's Court.

On Monday last Fred. Arthur and J. McCoy were brought before A. F. Wood, Esq., on the complaint of Constable Sills, for fighting and disorderly conduct on the previous Saturday. There was no evidence against McCoy, who was discharged, the first named being fined $2 and costs.

Consolidated Statutes of Ontario.

On the special recommendation of G. H. Boulter, Esq., M. P. P., we have been furnished with a copy of the Consolidated Statutes of the Province of Ontario. They are comprised in two large volumes, and contain, in addition to the laws of this Province, the Confederation Act of British North America.

A Nuisance.

Our attention has been called to the conduct of several young men and boys who make a practice every night of congregating in the Post Office while the mail is being distributed, annoying and insulting those who are quietly waiting by disgraceful language, and acting in a very disorderly manner. In fact, the nuisance has become so great lately that ladies and respectable people as far as possible avoid going there while the crowd is in, and although the Postmaster has repeatedly warned them they still persist in their disgraceful conduct. We understand he intends to bring some of the leaders before the Magistrates if the practice is continued, and we have no doubt if this were done, it would have the effect of teaching some of them to conduct themselves decently in a public place. We hope it will not be necessary to allude to this matter again.

MARRIED.

FINKLE—MUNROE.—At the residence of the bride's brother, Andrew Wright, Esq., Madoc, on the 4th inst., by Rev. H. Kenner, Emery Finkle, Esq., of Sidney, to Mrs. Sarah Ann Munroe, of Madoc.

RUNNINGS.—COOPER.—On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. D. Wishart, Mr. Mark Runnings, township of Chatham, Kent Co., to Miss Hester Cooper, of Madoc.

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING Lot No. 8, 14th concession of Huntingdon, containing 150 acres, 500 apple trees on the premises. Good frame barn and log house, well fenced. Also 200 acres composed of Lot No. 10 in the 13th concession, same township. Title to the above indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises.

47 JOHN BAILEY.

FARM TO RENT OR SELL.

BEING lot 16, in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 200 acres, 100 of which are cleared; 20 acres of cedar swamp, the remainder heavily timbered with maple and beech, and a great quantity of white oak. On the premises are a good log house and a never-failing well, also two springs. For further particulars apply to

JAS. LANDON, on the premises.

Huntingdon, Dec. 24th, 1877. 29

The Medical Hall,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

CHARLES G. WILSON,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

AND CHEMICALS,

Fancy & Toilet Articles,

Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Receipts carefully compounded, and all orders answered with care and dispatch.

A FULL LINE OF

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY

and WALL PAPERS always on hand.

Intending purchasers will do well to call and examine the stock before buying elsewhere, as they will at all times find it complete, and prices low for cash.

HAVE YOU NOT

been fooled long enough with high prices?

HELP US TO

Crush Monopoly.

If you study your personal interest encourage those who will give you the most for your money, and if we cannot show you as good goods, and some better, than you can find in any store here then we don't ask you to buy. We make this remark because some of the merchants have told parties that all our goods are old stock. Call and see for yourselves.

Double-width ulster cloth $1.15 per yard, worth $2.25. Double-width Devon west of England cloth $1.15. Double warp fine wool for suits or coats double-width at $2.50 per yard, sold here lately at $4 and $4.50; same goods not so heavy double width $1.50, usually $2.50 to $3. Various other qualities equally cheap. Waterproof cloaking double-width 55c. per yard, usually sold at $1.25. Beautiful double-width Seal Skin cloaking $1, usually $2.50. Best scarlet flannel in market 40c. per yard, well worth 60c. A very heavy wide flannel in scarlet, purple and blue 20c., worth 35c. Beautiful tartan dress goods 17c. per yd, usually 30c to 35c. Heavy check goods, dresses or shirts, 12½c per yd, worth double. Winceys and other dress goods from 7c per yard up. Ready-made coats and pants or to order very cheap. Cardigan Jackets and shirts about half price. Striped twilled cotton and crown ticking about half price. Beautiful all-wool French delaine 17c per yd, worth 30c to 50c, would make nice wedding dresses. Good brown linen, warranted, 12c to 14c per yd, about half what you are paying daily. Beautiful shoulder shawls 30c each, not half price. Large double tartan shawls $2 each. Warranted all linen wide table cloth 28c to 32c per yd. Red and white damask 55 per yd, usually $100. We can shew you the best towels in Madoc, and cheap towels from 5c. each up. Border and hemmed pocket handkerchiefs from 3c up. Large table oil cloths for 50c, no better, usual price $1.50. Batting 4c, equal to what you are paying 7c to 10c. Good wool blankets $1.40 per pair, worth $2.50. Large heavy quilts $1.60, worth $3. Beautiful leather mits lined 35c to 45c, selling elsewhere at $1. Warranted kid gloves and mits lined 65c per pair, well worth $1.50. Warranted pure nickelite forks and spoons, Wilkes' make, about half price. Hundreds of other articles at equally low prices. We can show you reading combs for quality the like was never seen here, and over 1000 fine combs at 2c each, or 18 cents per dozen. 20 doz. horse brushes 18c each. Clothes brushes 18c each. Whitewash brushes 20c. Don't be humbuged for we will guarantee to do everything advertised. *Positively no credit.* Hides pelts, deacons, butter, lard, eggs, oats, wheat, peas, rags, pickings, &c., &c., taken. Delays are dangerous, so come quick and get bargains such as you never saw in your lives before.

B. SCOTT & CO,
Victoria Block,
And near the Grist Mill.

ALWAYS READY

To give our customers any benefit we may derive from the low price at which goods can be bought for cash. We to-day offer the following:

Layer Raisins, prime fruit,	$1.15 a box.
14 pounds Good Sugar for	1.00
Mustard,	17 a pound.
Pepper	12 1-2 "
Allspice,	12 1-2 "
Starch,	7 "
Button Blue	7 "
Eddy's best Patent Pails, 15c each; $14 per 100.	
Brown Soap,	3c a bar.
5 gallons Coal Oil, including a 5-gal. Tin Can	$1.35

Sales only for Ready Pay.

SYDMER ROSS & CO.

READ THIS! SELLING OUT!

The undersigned has orders to

CLOSE BUSINESS IN MADOC,

and will offer the balance of his stock of

Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, &c.

at prices to suit everybody.

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND SEE HIM,

as he will only continue business for one month longer, and is bound to make a clean sweep.

You are sure to get the worth of your money and no credit.

D. M. NULTY.

DR. LOOMIS' DISPENSARY

—AND—

GENERAL DRUG STORE.

We have opened out in our new premises, in the Victoria Block, a full and complete stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Coal Oil, Lamps, Burners, Lamp Glasses, Perfumery, Toilet, Castile, Barbers' and Barbers' Refined Soaps and Toilet articles of every description, Patent Medicines, Brushes of every variety, as Paint, Cloth, Whitewash, Varnish, Blenders, Stripers, Tooth, Nail, etc., Chamois Skins, Chest Protectors, Feeding Bottles, Tubing by the foot, Enemas, Syringes, Trusses, Prescription Bottles, Dietetics, as Corn Starch, Sago, Vanilla, Extract of Meat, etc., Druggists' Varieties, Stationery of every description, Brandy, Wine and Gin, for medicinal purposes, of the very finest brands, and Drugs of every description, warranted pure and unadulterated.

In fact I will keep a full and complete assortment of everything usually kept in a First-class City Drug and Pharmaceutic Establishment. Having purchased my goods in the largest markets of this Dominion, for cash down, *I intend to sell at a slight advance on cost for cash,* at the time. Being convinced that the ready pay system is the only sure way to succeed in business, I will therefore sell cheaper than any other house of the kind in this place.

Having secured the services of a first-class chemist, I hope to merit the same liberal patronage which has been extended to me during the last twelve years as medical practitioner (which I shall also continue) by the public generally and my numerous friends in particular, for which I take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks.

J. S. LOOMIS.

ENTERPRISE REWARDED!

JOHN MOUNCEY.

MADOC CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

It is nearly two years since we commenced business as Merchant Tailor in this village, and to-day we have the satisfaction of knowing that our efforts have been appreciated, from the large and increasing business which we have this fall.

We have pleasure in intimating to the gents of Madoc and vicinity that our Fall Stock of Cloths is just to hand, consisting of

FRENCH AND ENGLISH COATINGS, AND CANADIAN TWEEDS AND OVERCOATINGS,

of the latest designs and patterns.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS A SPECIALTY.

We superintend the cutting department ourselves, and guarantee that every garment will be turned out in a workmanlike manner.

Agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Call and see them in operation.

JOHN MOUNCEY.

ALONE WITH MY CONSCIENCE.

I sat alone with my conscience,
In a place where Time had ceased,
And we talked of my former living
In the land where the years increased.
And I felt I should have to answer
The question it put to me,
And to face the answer and question,
Throughout an eternity.
The ghosts of forgotten actions
Came floating before my sight,
And things that I thought were dead things,
Were alive with terrible might.

And the vision of all my past life
Was an awful thing to face—
Alone with my conscience sitting
In the solemnly silent place.
And I thought of a far away warning
Of sorrow that was to be mine,
In a land that then was the future,
But now is the present time,
And I thought of my former thinking
Of the judgment day to be,
But sitting alone with my conscience,
Seemed judgment enough to me.
And I wondered if there was a future
To this land beyond the grave,
But no one gave me an answer,
And no one came to save.

Then I felt that the future was present,
And the present would never go by,
For it was but the thought of my past life
Grown into eternity,
Then I woke from my timely dreaming,
And the vision passed away,
And I knew the far away warning
Was a warning of yesterday—
And I pray that I may not forget it,
In this land before the grave,
That I may not cry in the future,
And no one come to save,
And so I have learned a lesson
Which I ought to have known before,
And which, though I learnt it dreaming,
I hope to forget no more.
And so I sit alone with my conscience
In the place where the years increase,
And I try to remember the future
In the land where Time will cease,
And I know of the future judgment,
How dreadful so'er it be,
That to sit alone with my conscience
Will be judgment enough for me.

WINTER BUFFALO HUNTING.

The Sport that is Going on in the Saskatchewan Valley—Where the Huge Beasts Spend the Cold Season—One Use of Squaws—Tossed by a Bull—Running Buffalo—A Very Lively Chase After a Long-Horned Ox—A Death Wound.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 15.—The hunters engaged in the winter chase of buffalo in the Saskatchewan valley are doing well. Last fall the hunts proved a comparative failure, as the buffalo in their annual migrations had gone far southward, toward the cotteau of the Missouri. In winter, however, strange to say, the animals come north again, and remain scattered over the face of the country in small bands until the returning spring rounds them up into large herds, when they betake themselves to the open plain again. The broad valley of the Saskatchewan affords a safe and pleasant shelter for them during the winter months, and supplies them with plentiful food.

The hunt at this season of the year is generally for robes; but the scarcity of provisions necessitates the saving of much of the meat which, at other times, would become the prey of the wolves. In buffalo robes the season makes a great difference. Before November the hair is not long enough, and after New Year's Day it gets ragged, and its rich black brown is bleached to the color of tow, especially along the animal's back. The robes are generally taken from the cows, sometimes from the young bulls, but never from the old bulls, whose hides are much too thick and heavy. The skins are usually split down the back in dressing, being too bulky to handle easily in one piece. The process of tanning is left entirely in the hands of the Indian women, one squaw being supposed capable of dressing ten hides per year. The Indians frequently give as an excuse for polygamy that the more wives they have the more robes they are able to bring to market. The skins retained by them for their own use are dressed much more beautifully, and are in every way superior to those sold to the traders.

As a general rule buffalo are hunted during the winter months by stalking them on foot. By this method the hunter takes advantage of every depression in the prairie, of bushes, snowdrifts, anything that will conceal his body, to approach within shooting distance of the herd. And it is a very satisfactory mode of hunting, when you are not charged by some old bull, only to find yourself with an empty gun and no means of getting out of the way. I recall an incident of this nature which occurred to me while hunting some time since near the Indian Elbow.

I shouldered my rifle one morning and walked a mile or two alone into the prairie on the chance of shooting a fat cow. The only herd I could get near was feeding in the open plain, but a slight undulation enabled me to get within 150 yards; nearer I could not go, being already just on the end of the wind. The cows, unluckily, were on the further side, a good fifty paces beyond the bulls; still I thought it possible to kill one. Before I had got fair aim, however, they took the alarm and began to move off, upon which I rather too hastily fired both barrels at them. I found myself in trouble at once. The old bulls, instead of moving off, too, remained on the spot, bellowing, pawning the ground, and looking fiercely about them. It was the season when they are specially savage and dangerous.

I could not load while stretched flat on the turf; if I raised myself in the least I came into view; if I lay still I was equally sure to be discovered, owing to a shift in the wind, which now blew toward them. After a moments thought I resolved to load at all hazards; so, getting everything ready, I raised myself and began to load one barrel as quickly as possible. The buffaloes must have seen me, but as none of them showed symptoms of charging I grew bolder. Taking deliberate aim, I fired at the nearest one. As soon as the smoke cleared away, I saw my game give a convulsive start; move off a short distance and then stop, while all his companions ran away. Thinking he was done for, I walked slowly toward him. No sooner, however, did he catch sight of me than, to my utter astonishment, up went his tail and down went his head, and he came at me like a shot.

Here was a pretty situation! Not a piece of cover the size of ones hand to fly to. I ran for it, but he took three steps to my one. Seeing he was close to me, I tried to dodge him. I swerved suddenly to one side to escape the shock. But it was no use; I failed in the attempt. To my horror he bolted round more quickly than I did. I had barely time to turn sideways, as I met his charge, in hopes of getting between his horns, when he came plump against me with a shock like a battering ram. It was like being hit with a sofa cushion shot from a cannon. My gun was broken to pieces by one horn, and my clothes torn by the other. I went sailing into mid-air. I landed at last, falling in the snow, while my huge assailant subsided in a snow drift a little beyond. I was not the least hurt, the force of the tremendous blows being perfectly deadened by the enormous mass of wool, fur, and hair that clothed his shaggy headpiece.

A full-grown bull is immensely shaggy, especially about the head, which is covered with such a vast quantity of hair, fur, and wool hanging down over his eyes and almost concealing his horns, as to give it the appearance of being fully one-third the size of the whole body. To shoot at the head of a bull wearing this heavy cushion of hair as a helmet, is a sheer waste of ammunition. It has no more effect than firing at a stone wall. I once found out this while hunting an old bull, very thin and sickly, hardly able to move. It was a mercy to save him from the cruelty of the wolves; so, as he had to die, I rode past him and gave him a shot for practice sake—a buffalo's strange form making him a puzzling mark for a beginner. But I placed it too high, as one is always apt to do, and it merely dropped him on his knees. I then dismounted, and, then walking close up to him, fired both barrels of a smooth-bore gun right at the centre of his forehead. It was as though a clod of earth had struck him. The bull remained in the same position, glaring at me with savage eyes; the densely matted hair on his thick skull had completely defied the penetrative force of a smooth bore. I then went to a comrade and borrowed an Enfield rifle. At the first shot the conical bullet passed clear through hair and bone, and the old buffalo rolled over dead.

At another time I was hunting with a companion who checked a running bull by crippling it with a broken fore leg—a thing most disabling to a buffalo, owing to the weight of his immense fore quarters. Intending to help him, I went pretty near the bull and fired two shots, aiming just behind the shoulder. Both went rather high, but either should have brought him down. Still, he stood as firmly as before. A shot in the flank did not shake him. At last I went very close to him, and aimed very carefully at his heart. No other shot was needed; over he rolled without a struggle or a groan. When an animal does not immediately drop to a body shot in the region of the heart, he will bear bullet after bullet without flinching or sinking, until the very brain or heart is penetrated. Perhaps when the first shock fails to prostrate the nerves it serves only to dull them, producing insensibility. We had shot nine times into this buffalo.

The winter, thus far, has been an exceptional one, in that little or no snow has fallen upon the plains. In consequence, buffalo hunting is carried on as in summer, by running them on horseback. For this chase the hunter uses his "buffalo runner." The buffalo runner belongs to no particular breed, the only requisites being speed, tact in bringing the rider alongside the retreating herd, and maintaining a certain relative distance while there, and in avoiding the numerous pitfalls which abound on the prairie.

When running buffalo the hunter generally carries a long line of rawhide coiled up and tucked under his belt, one end being fastened to his horse's hend. Should a fall take place, as it frequently does where badges holes are numerous, the line uncoils itself from the rider's belt as he quits the saddle, and trails upon the ground, making it easy for him to recover his horse.

The first object of the hunter in approaching a herd of buffalo is to get as near as possible before charging them. Riding some distance round, to avoid giving them the wind, and screened by bluffs and broken ground, he approaches as near as he can unperceived. Then dismounting from his horse, he tightens the girths on his runner, and, remounting, prepares for the the chase. Holding his gun at rest he rushes in, his horse at full speed. Looking over the herd and singling out his animal by a turn or two quickly made he detaches him from the rest, and riding alongside to get a shot, endeavors to strike him behind his shoulder. While reloading, he slackens his speed to a hand gallop, keeping a sharp lookout for badger holes the while.

The half-breeds prefer the single-barreled flint gun to any other in running buffalo, and the rapidity with which they load and fire puts a breech-loader to the blush. Their general method of loading is to empty the charge from the powder horn slung round the neck into the palm of the hand, whence it can be easily poured into the barrel; then as the hunter goes into the chase with his cheeks stuffed with bullets, he takes one wet from his mouth and rolls it down upon the powder. He dispenses with ramrod and percussion caps most incovenient things when riding fast on horseback. A better way still is to carry the powder loose in the pocket of one's coat, thereby having only to thrust the hand in for it and empty the barrel of the gun, accuracy in quantity at such close quarters being of little consequence. The moist bullet adheres to the powder long enough to lower the muzzle, when the gun is discharged immediately without bringing it is the shoulder.

The cow is swifter than the bull; but fleetest of all is the ox, though they are not often met with. I recall with interest a chase which one led me over the Qu' Appelle plains some time since. I had started out to get a large and perfectly unblemished head as a trophy to send home to a friend. The plains were alive as far as the eye could reach, and bands of buffalo were streaming past me on every side. Suddenly I observed the very specimen I wanted. It was one of those exceedingly fine, sleek, round-barrelled oxen, larger than any in the herd, and with long, perfect horns and a most luxuriant mane and tail. As these cattle are rare, besides being the best for meat, I began to run him. For two miles or so I stuck to him, but could not come within shooting distance. All the while I rode in the midst of a vast mass of buffaloes; for as I went on, the scattered bands seemed to more e and more to unite, and I found myself moving in a sort of triangular enclosure with living walls around me; the nearer animals strove to edge away on either hand, while the ranks were closed in front, and ever increasing numbers came thundering on in the rear. So long as the horse kept his footing, however, there was no danger.

How they did run! But at last my ox began to slacken speed. By what strange instinct he knew that I had chosen him for my victim, who can tell?! The same band were still together; his companions were all with him; not one had yet quitted their ranks; and yet with a sudden movement he sprang out from among them, and broke away by himself, rushing off at right angles through the crowd, and seeming to gather fresh speed as he ran. It was only for a time, however; he abruptly checked himself, faced around, and stood at bay, I closed on him, trying for a flank shot. Down went his head; on he came in full charge. Knowing the uselessness of firing at a buffalo's forehead, I cantered out of the way; he followed me a few yards, then resumed his course.

Another mile, and again he slackened, breaking into a trot as he drew near the top of a gentle eminence, and there took up his stand, and once more came to bay. I approached till but a few yards were between us, then up went his tail in sign of battle, and down went his head for a charge. But this time I was too quick for him. The horse slipped round him, and before he could make one step, I sent a bullet into his heart. He stopped, staggered, and fell.

SCIENTIFIC.

THE statement will perhaps be received with incredulity by some of our readers, that the entire mass of blood in the body of a frog having been withdrawn, and replaced by a solution of common salt, the animal will live for several days. Of this, however, we are assured, as the result of several recent experiments.

THE test experiments in connection with the making of the submarine tunnel between France and England have been prosecuted with great vigor. A shaft has been sunk to the depth of 333 feet, and the experimental gallery has been commenced. This will be continued for three-fourths of a mile under the sea, and then, if no obstacle is met with, the work will be continued without further delay.

AN improved anæsthetic process is announced by Professor Nussbaum, of Munich, the result being insensibility to pain without total abolition of consciousness. For this purpose a hypodermic injection of morphine is administered, and followed immediately by the inhalation of chloroform. About five minutes of inhalation is sufficient to begin with; but should it be deemed necessary, this must be renewed. It is claimed that this application, while involving a complete annihilation of pain produces no subsequent bad effect.

AN experiment proposed a few years ago by the Russian government is about to be carried on in regard to the establishment of a colony on Nova Zembla, six Russian sailing vessels having proceeded during the last autumn to those islands with the necessary building materials for the construction of six houses. These are to be occupied by six Samoyed families, who will constitute the first colonial residents. A special object of the colony is to maintain a permanent commercial communication with the mouths of the Yenisei and Obi rivers, and at the same time to answer as a place of exile of political criminals.

ACCORDING to Captain Feilden, the zoölogist of the British artic expedition, the most northern indications ever found of man were met with about six miles south of the 82nd parallel. These consisted of a large wooden sledge, a stone lamp, and a snow-scraper made out of a walrus tusk. Other traces were occasionally met with south of this. How much farther north the Esquimaux have ever passed, it is, of course, impossible to say.

As might be expected, the localities of some of the animals collected on the expedition were farther north than ever obtained before, one crustacean in particular, the *Anonyx nugax*, having been dredged at a depth of seventy-two fathoms in latitude 83° 19'.

The total number of species of crustaceans collected was thirty-three.

It is said that the deepest Artesian well in the world is that now being bored at Pesth, and which has already reached a depth of 3170 feet. The object is to secure an unlimited supply of warm water for the municipal establishments and public baths, and a temperature of 161° F. has already been attained. It is proposed to continue the boring until the water reaches 178° F. About 175,000 gallons of warm water stream out daily, rising to a heighth of thirty-five feet. This will not only supply all the wants of the city, but convert the surrounding region into a tropical garden.

Many ingenious mechanical devices have been applied in connection with this boring, for the purpose of pulling out broken tubes, etc., as well as for utilizing the water received from the well as a motive power in driving the tools at a very rapid rate of speed.

A WRITER in *Nature* says that by combining the telephone with the kinesegraph he can produce a talking picture which will move and gesticulate as a man does when he is earnestly engaged in speaking. This he proposes to do by taking instantaneous photographs of the speaker at intervals of a quarter or half a second, and these, after fixing, are to be placed one below another on a strip or ribbon of paper wound from one cylinder to another. As each picture passes before the eye it is to be lighted up by an electric spark, and the man will thus be presented to us at successive moments, while the recording phonography speaks the words which the man uttered. It may be years before producing the form, motion, and natural voice of the original. Who dare say now that the time will not come when whole dramas will be produced *ad libitum* from actual performances, with such fidelity that they cannot be distinguished from the original.

A THREE-TON iron roller lay at the top of a high hill in Eureka, Cal. A boy called his companions attention to the chance for fun in seeing it go down the long and heavy grade. They started it with considerable difficulty, and at the very outset it ran over a pile of slates and school books, crushing them to bits. Gaining speed as it whirled along, it soon overtook and flattened a dog. Next, it smashed a waggon, from which a man jumped just in time to save his life; and then, quitting the road, it crashed through a Chinaman's shanty, and buried itself in a ravine. The boys are said to have been fully satisfied with the diversion.

That $100,000 Wardrobe.

The Traveling Outfit of a Daughter of the New Eldorado.—A California Belle whose Dresses, Jewels, and Laces Rival those of Any Queen or Princess. A Fortune in Her Frocks and Finery

(From the San Francisco Chronicle.)

The most extensive and elegant wardrobe ever made or owned on this side of the Atlantic ocean, and probably never before surpassed in the world outside of the homes of the nobility, in extent and completeness, is the property of a San Francisco lady, young and beautiful. She has just left for an Eastern city preparatory to making the grand tour of Europe. There were in the collection between thirty and forty robes of all kinds and of every variety of rare device. Only the finest, the richest, the most delicate material had been used in their creation—silks, satins, velvets, and laces. Some of them came from Worth, at whose shop in Paris they were ordered six months ago.

The entire wardrobe, with its attendant paraphernalia, could not have cost less than $100,000, not including diamonds, hereafter to be mentioned, with solid gold dressing cases and innumerable toilet articles. The principal dresses may be described as follows:

A rich pearl satin ball dress, with voluminous overdress of real black Chantilly lace suspended by slender bands across the shoulders, the narrowness of the bands being intended to assist in the display of costly diamond armlets worn far above the elbow. The overdress is looped with bouquets of autumn leaves and crimson buds, and has a flounce of the same lace.

A white satin ball dress, with point lace overgarment, rare and delicate, looped and rendered more graceful by a spiral wreath of ferns.

A cardinal velvet and coral pink silk robe, the two shades artistically intermingled, with handsome chenille fringe, also of two shades, to match. The trimming is a wreath of tea roses running diagonally around the skirt, the roses of corresponding shade of pink.

A dinner dress of pink satin, with brocaded overdress of ecru and brown, with fringe to match.

A sea-green satin, with real point d' Alencon, fine as a cobweb, a flounce, and a Marie Antoinette of the same costly material. The lace over garment is of such full pattern that the wearer of the robe seems like Venus rising from the waves. The green skirt shines through the overgarment like the hue of the sea throught its foam.

A ball costume of cream-colored silk and black Chantilly, the lace entirely covering the dress from neck to hem, and looped back with boquets of cardinal red flowers.

A magnificent dinner or evening costume of black velvet, embroidered in silk and jet beads, flounce of Chantilly lace.

A carriage costume of violet-velvet from Worth's, richly embroidered with chenille of the same shade and steel beads.

A green and gold carriage costume of very heavy corduroy velvet from Worth's, one of the richest of the of the collection and of surpassing beauty.

A demi-toilet of blue silk with half sleeves, cut square in the neck and almost covered with Valenciennes lace.

A white satin wrapper trimmed with duchesse lace, with flounce of the same.

An evening costume from Worth's. A light blue satin, with overgarment of blue corduroy, embroidered with real gold beads and half-covered with camelias and japonicas; the bodice fancifully cut.

A peach bloom silk with point lace flounce bordered with shell trimming, a fuschia dropping out of every shell.

A dinner dress of two shades of lavender, trimmed with chenille fringe, also of two shades.

A lavender silk wrapping with cherry-colored trimming. Shell trimming in corresponding shades.

A light pink satin evening dress covered with white duchesse lace, the costliest of the collection. The over garment is looped with pink and white ostrich feathers; the flounce is of lace to motch.

A green carriage costume from Worth's with embroidered overdress.

A carriage costume from Worth's of ecru and brown, elaborately trimmed with chenille ball trimming, the balls covered with beads. There are knife plaitings of the two colors. The train is cut square

A black silk velvet skirt for carriage wear, with over garment of camel's hair and velvet, with fringe to match.

A cardinal satin trimmed with point applique lace, the overgarment crossing the front and back diagonally, ornamented with knife plaiting, and looped with tea roses. It is cut square in the neck, has a square train, and without armlets. There is a point lace and paint applique jacket to be worn with this costume.

A light-blue silk demi-toilet, trimmed with knife plaitings and fringe harmonizing with the prevailing color.

A lavender silk trimmed with real Valenciennes.

A white dress of thin and costly linen cambric, jacket, sash, and underskirt, all of the same material, the puffings and insertings of real Valenciennes lace.

A wrapper of green silk, with embroidered cashmere overgarment.

A navy blue morning robe with light blue cordings.

An indigo blue wrapper with velvet to match and knife pleatings.

A blue demi-toilet with overgarment of cashmere, embroidered in pink and blue, with fringe to match.

A brown carriage costume with embossed overgarment and tringe of chenille and silk.

A navy blue silk walking costume.

An olive green and brown corsage costume, imported, trimmed with brown feather trimming and brown satin, the satin put on in heavy plaitings down the front, overgarment of green and brown to correspond. The neck and sleeves are ornamented with duchess lace.

A dove-colored wrapper, elegantly embroidered and lined with pink silk.

The traveling costume of the lady is hardly less elaborate than some of the costumes described. It is a beautiful olive brown silk skirt with rough material to match, bordered with fringe of corresponding color, with princess polonaise cut and buttoned to the side.

The handkerchiefs to go with these rich toilets are of point duchess and Valenciennes lace, costing from $50 to $500. The fans match the costumes. Their aggregate value is not less than $5000.

Among the things which will accompany this handsome lady who visits Europe so regally dressed, is a dressing case, the toilet articles which it contains all made of solid gold.

The magnificent diamonds that go with the wardrobe will be remembered by many connoisseurs in precious stones who saw them when they were for some weeks exhibited at a well-known jewelry establishment in Montgomery street. They are of great number and exquisite purity, and combined with fine taste in an infinite variety of beautiful forms. There are five full sets, comprising necklace, armlets, bracelets and earrings.

Besides these are numerous rings, both cluster and solitaire.

The entire value of the collection far exceeds $100,000.

The lady who carries this fortune about her person will visit England and pass some time on the continent, returning to San Francisco about the 1st of January, 1879.

Of Fiddlers.

The popularity of the fiddle, its presence at merry-makings, and the aid it furnished to the pleasure of the public, excited the indignation of the English Puritans. In due time the fiddler shared the fate of the player, and was silenced and proscribed. An ordinance passed in 1658 contained the following clause: "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons commonly called fiddlers or minstrels shall, at any time after the said first day of July, be taken playing, fiddling, and making music in any inn, ale-house, or tavern, or shall be taken proffering themselves, or desiring or entreating any person or persons to hear them play or make music in any of the places aforesaid, that every such person and persons so taken shall be judged, and are hereby adjudged and declared to be rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars within the said statute; any law, statute, or usage to the contragy hereof in any wise notwithstanding." Roundhead prejudices are confessed in the invectives of Hudibras against Crowdero and his profession, and reference is made to the ordinance against fiddling in the lines:

"He and that engine of vile noise,
On which illegally he plays,
Shall dictum factum both be brought
To condign punishment as they ought," etc.

But no ordinance or act of Parliament could abolish music or wholly suppress the fiddlers. They led proscribed lives, but still they lived. The theatres were closed against them; they might no longer occupy the music-room or the balcony above the stage, and provide harmonious accompaniments to the more important transaction of the drams. Nor could they now appear in the palaces or mansions of the great upon the occasion of balls, banquets, or other festivals. They had fallen upon sad, strait-laced, psalm-singing times. They could only play in a furtive, subdued way, in whispers, as it were. They hid their instruments under their ragged cloaks, and haunted the tavern doors, or peered in at the low windows of inns, not only because of the gratifying odors of mulled wine and cooked meats, or in envy of the warmth of the chimney-corners, but in quest of a merry gentleman or two who might care for a tune by way of adding relish to their supper. "Will you have any music, gentleman?" humbly asked the poor fiddlers, sliding into the warm room and the hopeful presence of the merry gentlemen. They crept about in pairs, we are told, and were glad to accept the humblest dole in payment of their strains. But oftentimes these medicant artists met with very insulting rebuffs from those who were disinclined to listen, or without music in themselves, "nor moved by concord or sweet sounds."

Sometimes the habit of leading this wandering existence developed a taste for it, or the musicians could not or would not rise again to the position from which they had fallen, and continued therefore to be vagrants long after the necessity for vagrancy had completely passed away. It is told of Thomas Eccles, a member of a family famed for their musical gifts during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (John Eccles set to music, among other works, Congreve's "Ode to St. Cecilia," and his mask, "The Judgment of Paris"), that he passed his whole life as a medicant or a street musician. One who knew him, and was, on the authority of Sir John Hawkins, "a good judfie of music," relates: "it was about the month of November, in the year 1735, that I with some friends were met to sped the evening at a tavern in the City, when this man [Thomas Eccles], in a mean but decent garb, was introduced to us by the waiter. Immediately upon opening the door I heard the twang of one of his strings from under his coat, which was accompanied with the question: 'Gentlemen, will you please hear any music?' Our curiosity and the modesty of the man's deportment inclined us to say Yes; and music he gave us, such as I had never heard before, nor shall again under the same circumstances. With as fine and delicate a hand as I ever heard, he played the whole fifth and ninth solo of Corelli, two songs of Mr. Handel, 'Del minnaciar' in *Otho*, and 'Sperò si mio caro bene' in *Admetus*; in short, his performance was such as would command the attention of the nicest ear, and left us, his auditors, much at a loss to guess what it was that constrained him to seek his living in a way so disreputable. He made no secret of his name. He said he was the youngest of three brothers, and that Henry, the middle one, had been his master, and was then in the service of the King of France." Inquiry concerning Thomas Eccles led to the discovery that he was idle, dissolute, and addicted to drinking. He lived in Butcher Row, near Temple Bar, and was well known to the musicians of his time, who thought themselves disgraced by his proceedings. It seems that this state of musical mediancy was commonly known as "going a-busking." One of the "Leges Conviviales" drawn up by Ben Johnson, and inscribed in gold letters in the Apollo Room of the Devil Tavern, forbade the admission of such persons as fiddlers into the assembly.

MR. F. C. PIKE of Providence has patented a plan by which the heating of a train of passenger cars can be done by the exhaust steam of the locomotive.

"HOW WOMEN LOVE DRESS"

BY W. W. CRANE

He sat by a window at twilight,
And placidly puffed his cigar,
He gazed on a neighboring sky-light,
And thought of his bank stock at par.

Two voices came upward, as high as
The place where he sat, from the street;
Two ladies, on "gored" and on "bias"
Were holding communion sweet.

Then he mused upon feminine folly
And fashion's absurd excess;
And he said with a tone melancholy,
"How women do rave over dress!

"Just get any two of them started
And they'll talk for a month about clothes."
He spake like a hero, strong-hearted,
Who all such frivolity loathes.

"And the way they oppress the poor creatures
Who build all those dresses and things!
They'd like to make marks on their features
For a little mistake in the strings."

Here a knock at the door. Then a waiter
And a new suit of garments appear.
"Oh, they've come, have they? Strange they're not later,
Quick, light up the whole chandelier!"

One glance from a proper position
Suffices their fate to decide;
The linings are only Silesian,
The trowsers a trifle too wide.

"Well, if I don't pitch into that Schindler!
I never did see such a bilk,
Why I *told* the outrageous old swindler
I wanted the linings half silk!

"Oh, hang all the scoundrelly tailors!
The collar's a half inch too high.
The trowsers—They might be a sailor's!
Now *wouldn't* I look like a guy?"

Each glance makes him more and more irate.
"Why, they look even worse from behind!
I'll blow up the sneaking old pirate;
I'll give him a piece of my mind.

"I'm done with the scoundrel, that's certain.
Now, if ever I saw such a sight
May I be eternally——" *(Curtain!*
The rest wouldn't suit ears polite.)

—Scribner's "Bric-a-Brac."

ALLIE'S CHOICE.

BY R.

Ah, me! two offers I have had
I'm puzzled which to choose;
Of course, I can't accept them both,
Now, which shall I refuse?

Phil Howard, whom I dearly love,
Is manly, kind, and bold;
But, then, he's poor. I think I'll wed
Guy Hendall and his gold.

Phil said he'd shield me, if he could,
From all the cares of life;
But, then, you know, I am not fit
To be a poor man's wife.

If I have Guy, I'll dance and flirt,
And dress and spend his wealth;
Is that not happiness enough,
If one is blest with health?

But Phil will teach me to do right,
And make me good and true;
More happiness in that than gold;
I'll wed him; wouldn't you?

Child Miners in Sicily.

(From the Newcastle Courant.)

The condition of our mining population was never so bad as that of the sulphur miners of Sicily. To begin with, working sulphur is infinitely more disagreeable than working north-country coal; while, worse than all, large numbers of children are employed in the mines. At this moment two hundred and fifty sulphur mines are actually being worked in the island, and the sulphur-bearing strata are estimated to cover the enormous surface of forty-five millions of square metres, fully half being accessible to the pick-axe. The method of excavation is primitive. Rude galleries are cut in the rock, following closely all the capricious sinuosities and perpetually varying inclinations of the metalliferous strata, and connected, where the changes of level become impractically abrupt, by means of steep and broken staircases. In a very few mines perpendicular shafts have been sunk, and the mineral is raised to the surface by the simple expedient of a windlass and pulley; but these instances are so few as hardly to deserve mention. In the vast majority of cases mechanical appliances are entirely absent, and the sole agent employed is hand-labor, organized on the following system:—The administration of the mine contracts with a certain number of "heads of parties," or overseers, who are paid according to the number of barrows of ore delivered at the furnaces, with an added bonus in the form of a share in the fused product. This plan is adopted with the view of diminishing the temptation to fraud in the quality and quantity of the ore excavated. Each overseer hires a party of miners, who work with a pickaxe in the galleries, and are remunerated by the "piece," that is, in proportion to the amount of work done. They earn, on an average, three or three and a half francs a day, and are ordinarily hopelessly in debt to, and consequently helplessly dependent on, their employers. The miners, in their turn, provide each from two to four boy-laborers, whose office it is to transport the ore from the bowels of the mine where it is quarried to the furnace in the open air where it is smelted. It is affirmed, with but too great probability, that children under seven years of age are at work in the mines; but this has also been denied, and conclusive evidence is wanting as to the precise period at which their bondage commences. All, however, acknowledge that they are employed from seven upwards, and the vast majority of these infant miners (locally called *carusi*) are between the ages of eight and eleven. The daily wages of the smallest among them are 35 centimes, but boys of eight earn 50, and their pittance increases proportionately to their years and strength. All are in debt to their employers for wages advanced to their families, in the same way that their employers are themselves in debt to the overseers, and thus their condition becomes, in all but name, one of true servitude. When the miserable little creatures attempt to escape, as they not unfrequently do, from the intolerable conditions of existence imposed upon them, they are captured like runaway slaves, and reconsigned to their masters, who have absolute power to punish them at discretion, and usually do not spare the whip as an incentive to industry. Every circumstance deleterious to health seems to be combined in the condition of these unhappy children, even setting aside the immediate danger to life caused by the terrible frequency of land slips within the mines. The air in the galleries where they work is always more or less vitiated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Ventilation is unknown, and the temperature, always oppressive, rises at times to an extraordinary height, owing to the singular fact that many miners are actually on fire. These conflagrations are not accidental. In certain cases the most convenient method of separating the sulphur from the containing matrix is found to be the establishment of these vast subterranean smelting furnaces, which are drained of their liquefied product by means of an aperture at the lowest extremity—at what cost of suffering, and with what detriment to the health of the laborers, can be readily imagined. The tiniest children are loaded with fifty-six English pounds of ore, piled in bags or baskets on shoulders still tender with the tenderness of babyhood, while the more robust have to bear cargoes reaching up to one hundred and eighty pounds—a weight under which many a strong man would stagger. These crushing loads are brought from a depth underground of perhaps a hundred metres, up almost impracticable rock staircases, roughly hewn at gradients varying from fifty to eighty degrees, through suffocating and poisonous air. Their day's work is reckoned by the sum of the trips accomplished between the mine and the furnaces. This number varies with the depth of the excavated galleries and the distance to be traversed from the pit's mouth, but it is on an average twenty-nine. The boys employed mainly or entirely underground work from eight to ten hours a day; those who remain principally in the open air, eleven or twelve. Many of them are orphans or foundlings, and these are, of course, the worst treated. Those best off are the sons of miners, and the remainder are the children of peasants. They sleep on bare stones, and live on dry bread. Those whose homes are at a distance from their work bring with them on Monday morning their provision for half the week, and return to fetch a further supply before dawn on the fourth day, reappearing at the mines before the hour of commencing labor.

PERSONAL.

THE death is announced, from Zanzibar, of MM. Mars and Crespel, sent by the King of the Belgians to explore the interior of Africa.

IT was very nice of Earl Dufferin, as a recognition of the courtesy shown him in Washington by the President, to invite Mr. Webb C. Hayes to accompany him to Ottawa to witness the opening of the Dominion Parliament on the 8th February—*Harper's Bazar.*

WHEN the late Mlle. Tietjens visited Dublin she always sang in the cathedral. So much did the people love her that after a wearisome evening in opera she would often be serenaded, and stepping out on the balcony would sing Irish ballads to the impulsive crowd with a good nature as sweet as her voice.

IT is rumoured in St. Petersburg that the Czar is seriously indisposed—weak, and so thin that he sits on pillows and soft cushions to prevent the bones from coming through the skin. He is depressed, too, with a presentiment of approaching death. No Romanoff has lived beyond sixty, and he will be sixty in April. He is constantly thinking of this.

THE Rev. Thomas Wynne Edwards, recently deceased, pulled stroke in the first eight-oared race ever rowed at Oxford. He was probably the oldest freeholder in England, having held his estate for eighty-one years and nine months. He was also one of the oldest beneficed clergymen in England. The race in which he participated as a student of Jesus College was rowed in 1815. It was not till 1826 that rowing was instituted at Cambridge, and not till three years later did the two Universities come together in the first of their long series of races.

THE male line of Montmorency, which dates back to the tenth century, and has produced six constables, ten marshals, and four admirals of France, has become extinct by the recent death in Paris of Duc de Montmorency Beaumont-Luxembourg, at the age of seventy-six years. The name, it is true, has not yet died out, for an imperial decree of 1864 conferred the title of Duc de Montmorency on M. Perigord, one of the partisans of the empire. The duke who has just died, a stanch legitimist, vainly appealed to the tribunals to quash the imperial edict, as beginning in opposition to a family compact in 1820.

A MAN of singular force of mind died a few days since in Dublin. A few hours previous to his demise he called for pen, ink, and paper, wrote the following communication, and sent it by hand to the office of the *Freeman's Journal*: "We regret to announce the death at an advanced age of our respected fellow-citizen J. Macnamara Cantwell, M. Esq., solicitor. The deceased gentleman long occupied a prominent position in politics, and was justly esteemed by all classes for his political as well as professional uprightness and probity." Of him it may truly be said that he had not only a profound contempt for the grave, but an exalted consciousness of his own merits.

SAITH Edmund Yates: "I have seen many services for the illustrious dead, but none more imposing than that of Victor Emanuel at the Madeleine last Thursday. The whole interior was hung with black, silver-star spangled. From the dome hung a gigantic crown, whence enormous scarfs descended over the catafalque. All the windows were closed by these mourning draperies, and the faint light of the candelabra only served to make the gloom of the black-tapestried immensity apparent. The opening music was, however, singularly inappropriate. First was played Schubert's 'Serenade,' so achingly full of life and love longings, and then a cheerful pastorale. The auditors were almost expecting a tarantelle to follow, when some grand music effaced the disastrous effect of the opening. Delle Sedie sang with exquisite method, though very insufficient volume of voice; but Pandolfini's masterly declamation left nothing to be desired."

IT was not until Sir Robert Peel became Prime Minister that the claim was made, and reluctantly assented to by the Queen, that the ladies of the bed-chamber and maids of honor, then filled by relatives and friends of the outgoing ministry, should retire with them. This custom is now regarded as established, though ladies of the bed-chamber belonging to families whose political connection is not pronounced have been suffered to remain in the household without objection on a change of ministry. In selecting these ladies the Queen exercises the utmost care. No doubtful person is ever admitted into the charmed circle, and although equivocal characters from foreign countries may sometimes secure presentation at court by deceiving the ministers from those countries, a questionable Englishwoman is a rare thing on such occasions. In the official list of the ladies near Queen Victoria for 1878, the department of the Mistress of the Robes, of which the Duchess of Wellington is the chief, includes seven ladies of the bed-chamber, five extra ladies of the bed-chamber, eight bed-chamber women, four extra bed-chamber women, one lady attendant on Princess Beatrice, eight maids of honor, and one extra maid of honor. All are ladies attached to titled families, the maids of honour having each the prefix of "Hon," to her name. In addition to these are the ladies of almost equal rank in the households of the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Christian, and the Marchioness of Lorne, the daughters-in-law and married daughters of Queen Victoria.

LAST year, famine in India; this year, famine in China, with seventy millions of people in a state of starvation.

CANADA is doing an immense business in shipping lobsters to England. A few weeks ago one ship from Halifax took $83,000 in cans for London, which represented something like 655,000 lobsters, and a little before a shipment to the value of $72,000 was made.

THE following scrap of history, relating to the Paris Commune, is told by an English paper: As several Versaillese were being led away to be shot, one man in the crowd that accompanied them to see the shooting made himself conspicuous by taunting and reviling the prisoners. "There, confound you," said one of the prisoners at last, "don't you try to get out of it by edging off into the crowd and pretending you are one of them. Come back here; the game is up; let us all die together;" and the crowd was so persuaded that the communard's vehemence was only assumed to cloak his escape that he was marched into file with the prisoners and duly shot.

Ladies.

You should send your address enclosing thirty-five cents for one year's subscription to the *Toronto Fashion Courier*, an eight page illustrated fashion and family journal, every subscriber is entitled to their choice of patterns from the Domestic Family Pattern catalogue, to the value of twenty-five cents, useful information for all. Address H. W. HUTTON & Co., Yonge St. Toronto.

Business Items.

CAUTION—We would all who anticipate this spring to get new shirts to send for a price list with instruction for self-measurement, to A. White, 65 Yonge St. Toronto.

To be well draped, your linen must be faultless, and to insure it get your Shirts and Furnishings at Cooper's, 109 Yonge St., Toronto.

FOR an elegant and useful Christmas present nothing can equal a pretty piece of furniture, such as a Lady's Davenport, Music Rack, Card or Flower Stands, Work Chair or Fancy Ottoman, covered with work ready for use. These and a great variety of other fancy articles can be obtained at the new furniture warerooms of the Oshawa Cabinet Company, 97 Yonge St., near King St., Toronto.

Wishing for Money.

"I wish I had his money," said a young hearty-looking man, as a millionaire passed him in the street. And so has wished many a youth before him, who devotes so much time to writing, that too little is left for working. But never does she these draw a comparison between their several fortunes. The rich man's money looms up like a balloon before them, hiding uncounted cares and anxieties, from which they are free; keeping out of sight those bodily ills that luxury breeds, and all the mental horrors of *ennui* and satiety; the fear of death that wealth fosters, the jealousy of life and love from which it is inseparable. Let none wish for unearned gold. Be content! The robin chirps as gaily as the gorgeous bird of paradise. Less gaudy is his plumage; less splendid his surroundings; yet no joy that cheers the Eastern beauty but comes upon the barren hills to bless the robin's cosy nest. His flight is as strong, his note as gay, and in his humble home the light of happiness shines as bright, because no envy dims it. Waste, then, no golden hours in writing; but be content in your cottage home, and if it is invaded by the ills that flesh is heir to, and you are suffering from weariness, colds, coughs, quinsy, influenza, croup, whooping cough, catarrh, asthma, acute bronchitis, chronic bronchitis, acute pleurisy, chronic pleurisy, or any disease of the lungs, ask your druggist for HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM. It has been in use by the public sixteen years, and its sale is yearly increasing, also its popularity. Keep it in the house in cases of emergency.

SAP BUCKETS.
Send for Samples and Price per 100.
McMURRAY & FULLER,
31 Front St., East, Toronto.

HATS DINEEN, Cor. King & Yonge, Toronto.

LIVING WATER can be found any place by buying Star Well Auger. Send for Circular. 68 Mary St., Hamilton.

PERFORATED AND CHROMO MOTTOES, AND Motto Frames. The trade supplied. H. J. MATTHEW & BRO., 99 Yonge St., Toronto.

BONE DUST Send for circular. PETER LAMB & Co Toronto.
SUPER PHOSPHATE!

CHAPMAN'S NEW HEAVE REMEDY. A warranted cure for heaves in horses. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, Price $1. J. CHAPMAN, Bridgetown.

MR. THORNER,
DENTIST,
29 King Street East, Toronto.

250 MARYLAND FARMS.—Book and Map free. Address, C. E. SHANAHAN, Attorney, Easton, Md.

WATSON & HAGGART—BARRISTERS, ATTORneys, Solicitors in Chancery, &c., office 30 Adelaide Street East, Toronto Ont.

OLD FILES Good as new 49 per cent. less. Recut by T. GRAHAM, 35 Sherbourne Street, Toronto.

GOLD YEAST. "THE BEST" Factory, 39 Front Street, Toronto. T. L. BUCKLEE, Manager.

BELLS. *Church and School.* Special Prices. Send for list. P. PATERSON & SON, 24 King-street East, Toronto.

LAND PLASTER All kinds. Send for price list. E. TERRY, 25 George St., Toronto.

SEEDS Get the best. Address for catalogue, etc, WILLIAM RENNIE, (Seedsman), TORONTO.

GET ONTARIO BAKING POWDER Best in the market. Take no other.

WIRE WORKS. Estimates furnished on all kinds of Wire Work. Address W. H. RICE, 116 King St. W., Toronto.

STUMP Machine. Farnsworth's patent. JOHN WHITFIELD, successor to Whitfield and Medley, 146 Front E., Toronto.

BIG PAY to sell our Rubber Printing Stamps. Circulars free. Address C. C. STEWART & Co., 147 King West, Toronto.

$2.25 will purchase one hundred all chromos—different subjects—Beautifully illustrated Mottoes nicely framed, $1.75 dozen. New Chromo of Pope Pius the Ninth, nicely framed, $2.00 dozen Agents coining money. *Samples 25 cents.* A. H. DIXON, 106 King St. West, Toronto.

WANTED!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO LEARN TELEgraph operating for offices opening in the Dominion. Send 3 cent stamp for Circulars. Address MANAGER Box 955 Toronto. 485-1y

DEVONSHIRE *CATTLE FOOD! BEST IN USE!* Ask your druggist or storekeeper for it. Book mailed free containing the list of references. Address JOHN LUMBERS, Toronto.

If you wish to be free from "all manner of sickness and disease" for the rest of your days! send this newspaper with your address on it to VICTOR BHALL, Physical and Spiritual Evangelist. VICTOR INSTITUTE, 128 Bond St. Toronto, Ont. No charges. *No drugs used.*

FOR SALE, SIXTY ACRES OF LAND WITHIN two miles of Beamsville, (west of St. Catharines.) For situation and soil not to be excelled. A good bearing orchard, and about 300 trees, of apple, peaches, pears, plumbs and cherries, now coming into bearing. Buildings frame, water plenty and good. PRICE, $60 per ACRE. Enquire of G. M. GILMORE, Box 142, Beamsville.

FARM LOTS FOR SALE

IN DYSART AND OTHER TOWNSHIPS, ALSO Town Lots in the village of Haliburton, the terminus of the next section of the Victoria Railway. Apply to C. J. BLOMFIELD, Manager. P. O. Box 2614, 50 Front St. East Toronto.

PILES *cured promptly and effectually by using the MEDICAL PILE REMEDY. Price $1. Free by mail to any part of the Dominion. HUGH MILLER & CO., Toronto.*

THAT ELIGIBLE FARM, 25 LAKE Range, Saugeen, two and a half miles from market and railway at Port Elgin; 91 acres, of which 70 are cleared; soil of the finest rich, black, sandy, loam; immediate possession; price, $2 700 on time. 2,500 ACRES wild land. Full particulars sent to address F. PROUDFOOT, Owner, Southampton.

AGENTS, LOOK!

New Magic Lantern.—Latest Improvements. Very powerful. For public exhibitions or parlor entertainment; complete, with 50 assorted views, life-like figures, transformation wheels, etc., $12. Small size, with one dozen views, $1.50. Circulars free. Address, INTERNATIONAL NOVELTY CO., 40 & 42 Broadway, New York.

Every Keeper of Fowls

buys the "NEW ILLUSTRATED POULTRY BOOK," by "Gallinaculturist," who reared in 2 years nearly 3000 head, 25 cents, postpaid, from all booksellers, and ROBERT WILSON, 26 Beech Street, Toronto, wholesale, TORONTO NEWS CO., Toronto and Clifton.

CENTENNIAL MEDALS!
ST. CATHARINES SAW WORKS
AWARDED THE
ONLY GOLD MEDAL
For Saws at Philadelphia;
ALSO AN
INTERNATIONAL MEDAL
Fully establishing the well-known reputation of our goods. We manufacture all kinds of Saws at prices equally as low as the same quality of goods can be produced by any other manufacturer.
Patronize home production, and keep your money in the country.
R. H. SMITH & CO.,
Successors to J. FLINT,
480 St. Catharines.

PIANOS
AT
REDUCED PRICES
ON
Small Monthly
PAYMENTS.

Terms from $3 to $8 per month on prices ranging from $75 to $250 until purchase is completed.

We have now a large number of good second-hand pianos by Dunham, Weber, Chickering, Stodart, and other makers that have been thoroughly repaired, regulated and repolished, and are now nearly as good as new, though offered on exceptional terms at about half the original values.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

are offered in order to reduce our large stock, so as to give us increased space for manufacturing purposes.

Parties wishing to avail themselves of these advantages will please call or address,

Mason, Risch, & Newcombe,
NO. 32 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

Seeds! Reliable Seeds!

BRUCE'S Farm, Vegetable and Flower Seeds have been before the Canadian public for twenty-seven years, and we claim that they are unsurpassed in quality.

Our DESCRIPTIVE PRICED CATALOGUE, beautifully illustrated, containing all necessary information for the successful cultivation of Vegetables, Flowers, Field Roots, Potatoes, &c., is now published, and will be mailed Free to all applicants.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.,
Seed Growers, Hamilton, Canada.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

If you require good serviceable implements get COLLARD'S FLEXIBLE IRON HARROW'S, CULTIVATORS and IRON COMBINED HORSE HOES. These implements are extensively used and have given and continue to give general satisfaction. For strength efficiency and durability they cannot be surpassed. The Harrows can be made to cut any width of ground and any size of iron required. Many object to them because they are too heavy. This they need not do as I am now manufacturing harrows suitable for any soil, from 100 lbs. in weight and less up to any weight they may want. The harrow teeth are all steel pointed. Circulars sent free on application. Agents wanted. GEO. GILLIES, Manufacturer, Gananoque, Ontario.

The Martin Brick Machine
is self-acting, and has been in operation since 1880, and is adopted by leading Brick Manufacturers in the United States and Canada. Makes A 1 stock brick. For further information address H. MARTIN & CO., 49 Adelaide St., West, Toronto.



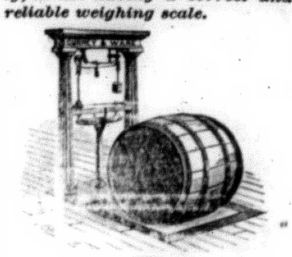
RADICAL-CURE TRUSSES.
DR. J. ADAMS.
58 BAY STREET, TORONTO.
N.B.—References to persons who have been radically cured after having been ruptured for many years. Send for "Pamphlet on Rupture." FREE. 51-1y

RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA,
THESE AND MANY OTHER DISEASES ARISE from acid Blood poisoning. Any preparation that will not change the Chemicals of the Blood are simply injurious.
Brunton's Rheumatic Absorbent and Digestive Fluid
have never failed to cure
Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas,
or any of the Diseases known as Blood poisonings in a few hours. Wholesale by NORTHROP & LYMAN, and LYMAN BROS. of Toronto, and by all druggists, price 50 cents 517

MILL GEARING,
SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &C.
Grist mills furnished throughout. Alterations and repairs promptly attended to. Saw Mill Machinery of all kinds.
Steam Engines and Boilers,
Very economical. Variable cut off. Strong and thoroughly well-fitted in all working parts.
J. NEILL & SONS,
Soho Foundry and Toronto Iron Works,
Next Union Station, Toronto.

The Great English Remedy.
Nervous Debility
IN MALE OR FEMALE
From Whatever Cause Arising,
promptly relieved and cured by
DR. MORLAND'S GENUINE ROYAL TONIC.
$1 PER PKT.
Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.
J. COOMBE, - - - - Chemist.
(Late Lyman Bros &Co.)
ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS, TORONTO,
Sole Agent for Canada.

Large amounts in the aggregate are lost every year by Farmers alone, as well as families generally, in not having a correct and reliable weighing scale.



THE
DOMINION STANDARD SCALES
MANUFACTURED BY
GURNEY & WARE,
HAMILTON, CANADA
Have gained an almost world-wide reputation for their perfection in every respect and great durability.
One hundred different styles and sizes to choose from.
An illustrated price list free on application.
GURNEY & WARE,
Hamilton, O

REMOVAL

Of the new Bakery to a more central part of the village, opposite the Post Office.

JOHN C. DALE

Begs to return thanks to the inhabitants of Madoc and the surrounding country for their kind patronage since commencing business, and to inform them that he has rented the shop of Mrs. VanNorman, for a Grocery, and will always keep on hand a choice stock of Candies of his own make.

My cottage bread will be the old English Batch Loaf, which for sweetness and closeness cannot be surpassed.

Furnishings for Socials and Teameetings got up at the lowest possible charge.

A supply of my bread can constantly be found at the store of G. M. Brooks.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

BAKERY,

..Opposite the Post Office,..

GROCERY,

1st Door East of Chard's Grist Mill.

J. CAMPBELL DALE.

Madoc, Jan. 30th, 1878. 17

WANTED.

A good cheap Tea and Tobacco can be had at J. Harper's.

Three pounds of forty-cent Tea for One Dollar. Good value for fifty cents per pound.

Three pounds of forty-cent Tobacco for One Dollar.

Still a lot of those Cheap Crockery and Glassware on hand.

JOHN HARPER.

Madoc, November 8th, 1877.

E.D.O'FLYNN & BRO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

The principles which founded the firm, have always characterized it, and shall be maintained, are one price only, and the smallest profits compatible with the existence of the business.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857

ANDREW WRIGHT,

DEALER IN

Choice Family Groceries

PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS.

Wines, Brandies, Gins, Spirits, Porters, Ales, &c.

The best brands, imported direct from the manufacturers, kept constantly on hand.

Confectionery & Biscuits

A specialty.

FRUIT IN SEASON.

FLOUR AND FEED!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Also a general assortment of

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

All Kinds of Farmer's Produce taken at Highest Market Prices.

Wright's Block, Durham Street, Madoc, Ont.

B. & N. H. R'Y

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

The Subscriber is just receiving a new stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

and in order to make room for it he will sell the present stock

AT COST, FOR CASH,

for the next thirty days. If you want to get genuine bargains give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of Farmers' Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

BLACKSMITHING

and all kinds of general jobbing done on short notice and at lowest prices.

N.B.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by cash or note before the 15th January next, and save costs.

W. A. ROBLIN, Keller's Bridge.

Madoc, Dec. 20th, 1877. 38

CLEARING SALE

OF

Boots and Shoes.

The subscriber now offers for sale,

AT COST PRICES

the balance of Sale Stock now on hand in his shop in the

VILLAGE OF MADOC,

Must be all sold by the 10th of February.

CUSTOM WORK

In all its varieties as usual.

A. MORRICE,

Belleville and Madoc.

My Mary and I.

'Twas evening in May and the soft zephyrs sighed
Through branches low bending above;
My Mary and I as we wandered along
Whispered softly of beauty and love.
We'll make us a nest like the birdling I said,
And never shall part any more.
Oh, yes! she replied and can furnish it nice
At M. Maybee's Furniture Store.

Fair creature their is many a wealthier man
Would gladly have you for a bride;
But no one can love you more fondly than I,
My treasure, my beauty and pride.
Oh, had I a mansion, with carpets of gold
And silver I'd cover the floor.
Smiling she said, you can purchase the best
At M. Maybee's Furniture Store.

I'll spread you a couch upon which to recline
When evening shall call us to rest.
Of the fleeciest down. But she said with a sigh,
I like a hair-mattrass the best.
Then so shall it be love, and the tables inlaid,
And seats from some distant shore.
Oh, no! she exclaimed they have elegant chairs
At M. Maybee's Furniture Store.

But Mary, alas, I must sadly confess
My means are but slender as yet;
To furnish the house in the style I would like,
Would hopelessly plunge me in debt.
To ask you to share my poor lodgings and board
Is something that I should deplore.
She said with a smile, you can buy cheap for cash
At M. Maybee's Furniture Store.

We went, happy day, can I ever forget
The pleasure that beamed in her face.
As she gazed at the marvels of beauty displayed
In M. Maybee's wonderful place.
We furnish'd our nest in elegant style,
Been married a twelve month or more,
And we'll never regret the day that we bought
At M. Maybee's Furniture Store.

Bowen & Ellis,

BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS

are prepared to supply the public of

MADOC AND VICINITY

WITH

BREAD,

CAKES,

CONFECTIONERY,

PASTRY,

ETC., ETC.

Of the very best quality, and at lowest prices for Cash.

Remember the place, opposite Bristols' Carriage Factory, Division Street.

D. BOWEN. | E. ELLIS.

E. L. WEISS,

Watchmaker & Jeweler

MADOC, ONT.

A GOOD STOCK OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND JEWELRY

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Gold Watches, Chains and Jewelry

GOT UP TO ORDER,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Repairs promptly attended to.

GREAT REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

SIGN OF THE

BLUE BOOT!

Opposite Harper's Brick Block.

Owing to the hard times for money I am selling

TEN PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES, FOR CASH.

CUSTOM WORK, REPAIRING,

Etc., done in first-class style and on short notice, as I keep none but first-class workmen.

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT.

W. MOORE.

Madoc, Nov. 28th, 1877.

JAS. WHYTOCK,

Grocer & Provision

DEALER,

Keeps constantly on hand a first-class stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,

Which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FARMERS' PRODUCE of all Kinds

Taken in Exchange.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

For the New Year.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a choice selection of

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware,

Boots & Shoes, Confectionery,

AND A SELECT STOCK OF

Wines and Liquors for medicinal uses.

Give me a call and convince yourselves that I have one of the best and cheapest stocks in the village.

G. M. BROOKS.

Fall & Winter Goods

—FOR—

1877 and 1878.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MADOC:

If you want cheap goods call and see my prices.

I intend to sell my entire stock at Montreal Wholesale Prices.

As the stock is all new and bought at the lowest market prices, and having no old stock, bought at war prices, to dispose of, you will find it to your advantage to inspect it before purchasing elsewhere.

I could give you a list of prices, but to satisfy yourselves call and see and you will be convinced that there is no humbug.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices, such as Lard, Butter, Hams, &c., &c.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

Go to W. T. White for genuine Bargains in Furniture. The largest and cheapest stock in North Hastings to select from.

W. T. WHITE.

Overcoats, Overcoats, Overcoats.

Having a large stock of Overcoats on hand we have decided to sell them at a reduction of 25 per ct.

Don't forget our 40c Tea, the best value in Madoc.

THOMAS CROSS.

North Hastings Review

MADOC, MARCH 14, 1878.

PROGRESS.

In accordance with the announcement made in these columns some time ago, this week we present the REVIEW in an improved form to its constantly increasing circle of readers. This change was rendered necessary by the demands made on our advertising space during the past few months, and in anticipation of the increased patronage we expect to receive with returning commercial prosperity. We believe it will also be more acceptable to our friends generally on account of the increased facilities for giving fuller reports of matters of local and general interest, as well as being much more easy of perusal. Of course the change involves considerable additional weekly outlay, as well as the expense of the large quantity of new type, &c., which was necessary, but we have been indoced to take this step relying upon the general public of North Hastings to come forward and assist us in extending our circulation until a copy shall be found in every house in the Riding. And especially do we rely on the business men of the village for support. It is simply a matter of impossibility for a newspaper to live unless backed up by the business portion of the community in which it exists. If our enterprise is deserving a name in the village at all, we believe we have a right to expect to be supported accordingly. Although we have no complaints to make of the patronage accorded us since commencing, we think our increased circulation and the change we have just effected warrants us to expect some improvement in this matter in the near future. Would it be too much to ask our friends and well-wishers to aid us in rendering the REVIEW more worthy of public confidence and support by helping us in extending its circulation, bringing their patronage to this office, and last but not least, paying up their little accounts promptly as they fall due. What an encouragement it would be if each one of our subscribers would get us one new one, which we think could easily be done if they would take the trouble to show the REVIEW to their neighbors and ask them to subscribe.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSESSMENT.

The following circular on the subject of Public School Assessments has been issued by the Minister of Education. Much trouble and expense are being constantly caused by school trustees undertaking the work of collecting the tax for their sections. In a great many cases this work is done illegally. We hope, within the last few years, soon school collector's rolls and warrants, which were prepared in a manner that would afford ground for many a lawsuit. We hope that the efforts of the Minister of Education to relieve trustees from the burden of collecting, and get rid of the nuisance of collectors for each section will be appreciated by those concerned. There is no valid reason why there should be more than one collector in each municipality :—

By the amendments by the Act of 1877 to the School Law, provisions were made for simplifying the proceedings in the Assessment and Collection of School Rates, and it is desirable that this mode should be adopted in preference to School Trustees proceeding to assess and collect under their own authority.

The amendments, so far as Rural Schools are concerned, will be found in the Revised Statutes, Public Schools' Act, section 78, sub-sections 5, 6, 7, (*a*) 8, 9, 10, 11 (*a*, *b*). As to Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages, in section 90.

In Revised Statutes, chap. 180, sec. 13 it is made the duty of the Assessor, in column 7, to insert the School Section, and whether the owner is a Public or Separate School supporter; and by section 88 the Clerk of the Municipality is bound, in preparing the Collector's Roll, to insert in the proper column the amount of any Public or Separate School rate, or any special school rate (as the case may be); and the proceeds of any such rate are to be kept distinct and accounted for accordingly by the Collector. Under these provisions the collection of all rates for school purposes can proceed *pari passu* with the collection of other local rates; and, inasmuch as they are based upon the last revised Assessment Roll, there can be little room for any legal question as to the validity of these proceedings. Unfortunately, in cases where School Boards fees assume to

Murder for a Dollar and a Half.

The following, from the Toronto *Mail*, refers to the brutal murder case noticed in last week's REVIEW:—

Our readers must have been shocked by the bare outlines of the tragedy which took place in London Township on Saturday. We are sorry to say the details enhance the ghastliness of the impression and make it still more important to enforce the common-place moral—keep your temper. Acts of brutality are becoming far too frequent among us. Scarcely a week passes that we do not hear of some small injury being avenged in a fearful and inhuman manner. It is but the other day a couple of fellows who were returning in a sleigh from Thornhill, on being snowballed by a few light-hearted youngsters, jumped from the vehicle, drew their razors, and literally carved two of those who had taken a slight and common liberty with them. Boys should not throw snowballs at strangers. But the offence is comparatively trivial. It is, even if the ball strikes, as a rule, more a liberty than an assault; and for men to think it justifies drawing deadly weapons argues gigantic egotism and great depravity, not to speak of the want of appreciation of the stern part law plays and will, we hope, continue to play, among us. The last instance of ungovernable and homicidal anger exceeds anything which has come under our notice for a long time, and we hope no attempt will be made to throw a veil of sentimentality over its hideous deformity.

A man named John Munn kept a tavern or hotel, known as Rodd's Tavern on the Proof Line Road. Samuel Squires used to tipple there, and owed Munn $1.50 for more than a year. Munn had recently taken a house in London, whither he intended to move on Saturday. He was in fact moving his things and was sitting the waggon, no doubt drawing out his plans of ambition in respect of his new venture, when that meeting took place which was destined to disturb his plans and darken his existence forever. Shakespeare tells us that "foul deeds will rise tho' all the earth o'erwhelms them to men's eyes;" it is more awful and even more practical to ponder the fact that bad passions if nursed within us will break out some time or other, as the subterranean fire of the volcano, sooner or later, breaks forth, however happy the villages, however bright the flowers and shrubs which flourish on its sides. As Munn journeys towards his future home with all his household goods about him Samuel Squires passes. "Sam," cries Munn—note the intimacy of the men—"are you going to pay me that dollar and a half?" "Sam" paid no attention to the inquiry but whip his horse and drove his light rig to "Mason's tavern," where he tied up his horse. Munn, as soon as Squires had passed him, descended from the waggon in a fit of desperate temper. He secured a ride in a passing trap, and nursing his wrath, hurried to Mason's tavern.—"Has Sam Squires been here?" he asked, entering the bar. "I haven't seen him," replied Mason. "Then," muttered Munn, "he must have driven into the shed," and he hissed out—"He owes me money, and I am going to have it." He jumped from his chair and flung out on the platform, where he encountered Squires on his way to the bar-room. The two men—Munn, tall, powerful, thirty-five years of age—Squires, five feet five, and weakly built—enter the bar-room together. "Squires, I want some money from you." "I have got no money." "Well, give me an order for it." "I can give you no money nor order either. I have got none." Hereupon Munn stripped off his coat and throwing it over a chair, cried, "Sam, you are owing me the money and I must have it or"—and here he swore an oath—"I will kill you." Before Squires could utter a word his powerful but cowardly antagonist seized hold of him, threw him down, struck him with his fists, and then in an accession of fury jumped on his chest. Mason drew Munn off and persuaded him to desist. Squires, who was stretched near the stove, and from whose face blood was flowing, now rose up and made for the dining-room. Perceiving this Munn roared out with an oath, "You are not going yet, for I am going to have the money or your life!" Again he caught hold of Squires, dashed him down, kicked him about the head and neck with boots half soled on the previous day, and jumped on his chest. Will it be believed that Mason and one Hobbes watched this dreadful brutality without interfering save by way of gentle remonstrance! Munn, having gratified his fury, asked Hobbes and Mason to have a drink. But Hobbes before accepting went over to where Squires lay and found he was—dead.

The agony of Munn on learning that Squires was dead is what we might expect from a nature so undisciplined. "Dead is he! Oh no! No!" [illegible] threw himself on his knees [illegible] body and cried "Oh Sam, [illegible] the possibi[illegible] my d[illegible] and five children, wholly unprovided for! Munn himself is liable to be hanged, and cannot, under the most charitable circumstances, escape imprisonment for life—and all this misery because of a dollar and a half. Perhaps we might go still farther back and say because of "a glass." But neither the "glass" nor the dollar and a half would have wrought such misery if the murderous passion had not been fostered in the bosom of Munn.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The third session of the third Parliament of the Province of Ontario came to a close on Thursday last, after sitting nearly two months, having commenced on the 9th of January. Some seventy-four Bills were passed, most of which were private ones. In proroguing the House His Honor the Lieut.-Governor delivered the following speech:—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In relieving you from your labors at the close of the Session, it affords me much gratification to acknowledge the diligence which you have manifested in the discharge of your important duties, and the care and deliberation which you have bestowed upon the various measures which have been laid before you.

I learn with pleasure that nearly all the measures which I recommended for your consideration have received your approval, and it may be reasonably hoped that your labors will result in the increased prosperity and well-being of the Province.

I notice with satisfaction that you have framed a measure designed to regulate the public service of the Province, and to place it on a permanent and satisfactory basis.

I am pleased to perceive that in view of the great destruction by the fire of our valuable forests of timber in the past, a stringent measure has been enacted to prevent, as far as possible, the recurrence of such fires in the time to come.

I have no doubt that the measure to give finality to voters' lists, to which you have given your attention, will result in the avoidance of much litigation in the Election Courts, and in diminishing the expense and labor attendant upon contested elections.

It is gratifying to observe that while the finances of the Province have permitted you to grant such aid to the several railway enterprises whose claims you have had occasion to consider as may ensure their completion, yet that aid has been extended to but a limited number of companies, and your action in that respect has been in the spirit of that special caution which I suggested at the opening of the session.

I cheerfully assent to the liberal appropriation which you have made for completing the extended asylum accommodation commenced during the past year, and it is a source of much gratification to me to know that the finances of the Province continue to permit increased provision to be made for those of our population who are unfortunately afflicted with insanity or idiocy.

I congratulate you on having adopted important measures respecting the Magistracy—for perfecting the working of the License Law—and for providing a simple machinery for winding up Joint Stock Companies when such a proceeding becomes necessary.

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the Public Service. They shall be expended with a due regard to efficiency and economy.

An Alabama Tragedy.

A letter from Selma, Ala., to a New York paper describes the following tragic events: John Hunter Smith, son of Robert White Smith, formerly a Wall street broker, and grandson of the late Judge John Hunter, invited ten or twelve young men to join him in a deer hunt. After a social dinner, a message was brought to the effect that a friend and cousin, young Murphy, with his intended wife, were waiting at Choctaw Bluff—young Smith's private plantation landing—about 200 yards off contemplating a runaway marriage. The party went down and witnessed the ceremony, and, after it was over, young Smith picked up his guitar, entered his store-room on the bluff, sat down, and commenced playing and singing. Hearing an unusual noise outside the warehouse, he went to the door, and saw Mr. Johnson, a powerful-built man, in truth a giant, who had been Murphy's rival in the affections of the bride, had knocked Murphy down, and was about to stab him. Smith hurried to Murphy's assistance, knocked Johnson down and got away the knife. Johnson sprang up, raised his pistol, fired at Smith, and wounded him in the side. The young man clasped his hand to the wound, leaned upon a tree, [illegible] my d[illegible]

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The drouth in some parts of Australia has been very severe.

Five persons poisoned by drinking infected well water, Richford, Vt., have died.

The congregation of Knox church, Winnipeg, has resolved to build an edifice to cost $20,000.

Marriage is becoming fashionable among the Catholic priests of Germany, the civil law protecting them.

The Catholics of Montreal will not march in procession on the coming 17th, out of respect to the late Pope.

LONDON, March 7.—The heavy lightning which struck this city last evening, creating almost a panic, set fire to the barn of Mr. Thomas Jones, of Kensington, which was destroyed; also a tree on the premises of Mr. A. M. Ross, Westminster, which burned at the top for several hours. The dwelling of Mr. Thos. Eggleton, Kensington, was struck by the fluid, and nearly all the windows broken, the family of children being all prostrated for a time.

ST. THOMAS, March 7.—Another of those heartrending railway accidents occurred last night on the Canada Southern Railway, when a young man named Jesse McConnell, of St. Thomas, lost his life. He was brakesman on a freight train coming east from Amherstburg, and fell between the cars, the greater number passing over him. He was soon missed, and while being looked for, another train going west passed over him, mangling him in a most shocking manner, beyond all recognition.

HARWICH, Co. Kent, March 7.—A farmer named Joseph Pinder, living near the village of Troy, has eloped with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hawley. He leaves a wife and two or three small children. Before his departure he succeeded in getting $600 from the bank, in Ridgetown, and $94 from Jackson & Fuller, bankers, Blenheim. Besides these there are quite a number of others in the vicinity who have just cause to lament Mr Pinder's disappearance, among them a Chatham firm, from whom the runaway got a new buggy a couple of days previous to his exit.

At the last Belfast monthly fair, in Ireland, there was a good show of milch cattle, which found many purchasers from £14 to £25. Strippers realized from £11 to £14, while two-year-old heifers sold at from £10 to £13 10s.; two-year-old bullocks from £11 10s to £14; one-year-old bullocks, £6 10s to £9; one-year-old heifers, 5 pounds to 8 pounds 10s. There was a fair show of pigs, stores selling at from 30s to 50s each, while suckers went at from 30s to 40s per pair. The horse fair was pretty well supplied with strong and useful animals, the prices ranging from 20 to 70 pounds.

There are four native modes of making butter in the empire of Brazil. The first is by putting the milk in a common bowl and beating it with a spoon, as you would an egg. The second by pouring the milk into a bottle, and shaking it till the butter appears, when it is removed by breaking off the top of the bottle. The third, where the dairy is more extensive, is performed by filling a hide with milk, which is lustily shaken by an athletic native at each end until butter is produced. The fourth, which is considered to indicate vast progress over any of the preceding methods, consists in dragging the hide or leathern vessel, filled with milk, on the ground, after a galloping horse, until it is supposed the butter is formed. The milk is never strained and the butter never washed.

LONDON, ONT., March 9.—J. H. Hargraves, who keeps a hair establishment and employs a large number of girls, was before the Police Court to-day on a charge of outrage, preferred against him on behalf of one of the girls, named Annie Sparks, by Dr. McTaggart. The doctor was called on a few days ago to treat another of the girls, and noticed that the girl Sparks was peculiarly disfigured. On asking the cause, he learned that the marks were caused by Hargraves' ill-treatment. He had habitually beaten her until it was feared she was losing her reason. She was once strung up by the hands, her toes just touching the floor, and kept in that position a long time, being fed by another girl with a spoon. At another time Hargraves locked her up in a Mark room for a day and night, and, before thrusting her in, had made her remove all her clothing, save a thin outer garment, to prevent her using them as a bed, and, on being remonstrated with by one of the other girls, said that if the girl Sparks took cold, it would only serve her right, and be a just punishment. His ill-treatment was once varied by [illegible] girl Sparks is one of [illegible]nts. The Police [illegible]ted severely on the [illegible] summarised, saying [illegible] to a higher court: [illegible] A most revolting [illegible] committed on [illegible] shortly before [illegible] After leaving [illegible] discovered, [illegible] were placed [illegible]nd fastened [illegible] part of the [illegible]ock in the [illegible]hilian, who [illegible] side of the [illegible]ers, and ac[illegible]ding cheese [illegible]ontested his [illegible] impossible [illegible]rons. The [illegible] him how[illegible]t his hands [illegible] drew his [illegible]d and after[illegible]w it over[illegible] who was [illegible]and too [illegible] The mur[illegible]e body [illegible]by the [illegible]the

War News.

LONDON, March 11.—In the house of Commons this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote announced that the terms of peace had not yet been received by the Government. He confirmed the statement that Greece would be represented at the Conference.

The *Times* contends Russia must submit every one of the peace conditions to the Congress, not excepting the indemnity clause. "She has no right," says the article, "to be dictator over Turkey. The Great Powers did not invite her to make war, or give her commission to replace the Government of the Porte in any way she might think fit." The *Times* also eulogises the Government's action in bringing forward the Greek claims. "No decision," it says, "so patriotic and far-seeing has been taken by the Cabinet in many a day as the step proposing Greece should be represented at the Conference. It recognizes that the old state of things cannot be restored, and that the best materials for replacing it are to be found in the Hellenic race."

The *Post* says measures must be taken to prevent the Dardanelles and Bulgaria from becoming Russian property.

Trustworthy private advices from India state Mohammedans are greatly excited in consequence of the overthrow of Turkey. Serious trouble is apprehended unless the Government takes anti-Russian action shortly. It is believed two hundred thousand Moslem volunteers to serve against Russia could be raised without difficulty.

A Paris correspondent states France and England have agreed to make a joint intervention in the affairs of Egypt. Both Powers have addressed remonstrances to the Khedive and offered to send officials to investigate the finances. Austria has also shown a solicitude about Egypt. The question may come under the consideration of Congress.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SERVANT GIRL wanted immediately. Apply at this office.

NOTICE.

THERE are some parties owing small accounts to the Madoc Cheap Store, and they are requested to call and settle the same during the next fifteen days.

D. M. NULTY,
Manager.

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED, for School Section 17, 1st con., Madoc, a Female Teacher. Services to commence on the 1st of April next. Apply to

JAMES JARVIS,
C. PLANE,
ED. PLANE,
50. *Trustees.*

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and Lot. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

Also a general assortment of Cooper's work on hand. Parties requiring such would do well to invest in a supply for the season. Terms Cash.

SAMUEL M. TABER,
49-tf. Madoc.

TENDERS WANTED

FOR

LUMBER, LIME, LATHS, SAND, HAIR, AND EXCAVATION,

For new Model School Building, Madoc.

Tenders to be sent to the undersigned by Thursday, March 21st inst. Quantities to be seen at A. B. Ross's store, Madoc.

NORTHCOTT & ALFORD,
50-2. Contractors, Belleville.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

IN consequence of the continued inability of my husband, Andrew Wright, to attend to or manage business matters, I beg to inform the public that on and from the 16th day of March, 1878, the business heretofore carried on by the said Andrew Wright, at the village of Madoc, in the County of Hastings and Province of Ontario, as a dealer in Broadstuffs, Confectionery, Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors, will be carried on by me in my own name, and for my own benefit and profit.

JANE WRIGHT.

Dated at Madoc this 6th day of March, A. D. 1878. 50-2t

RARE CHANCE.

PONY MILL FOR SALE.

ON account of old age and infirmities I have concluded to retire from public life, consequently I now offer my Mill Property for sale, on reasonable terms, situated in the thriving

VILLAGE OF MADOC,

Consisting of a Grist and Saw Mill, nearly new, and second to none in Ontario, according to capacity and material of which they consist, and the locality in which they are erected, being situated in the centre of the business part of said village. Saw Mill consists of a frame building 24x72 feet, with Circular Saw capable of cutting 12,000 feet for every ten hours' work. Water power. Grist Mill 30x40 feet, built of stone and brick; two run of Stones, and every preparation made for putting in the third run; water power, except in extreme dry seasons, for which I have prepared by putting into this Mill a first-class new Engine, which works admirably, and for which the refuse from the Saw Mill furnishes plenty of fuel. The property consists of Five Village Lots, three of which have been prospected and found to contain rich minerals, which will be seen by the following certificate furnished by Professor Bell, a true copy of which is hereunder printed:

"Belleville, February 4th, 1878.

"P. CHARD, Esq.:—I certify that on the 20th day of September, 1867, I assayed a sample of Antimonial Grey Copper Ore from the mine known as the "Empire Mine," in the Village of Madoc, behind the Grist Mill, and found it to contain gold and silver to the assay value of:—1st assay, $483 per ton of 2,000 lbs; 2nd assay, $497 per ton of 2,000 lbs; 3rd assay, $492 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

"JAMES T. BELL,
"Professor of Mining and Agriculture,
"Albert College.

"P. S.—The same ore was assayed by T. Sterry Hunt, F. R. S., who estimated the value at $500 per ton."

To any person purchasing the above and allowing the proprietor to retain the three last mentioned lots, or the mining right of them, a reasonable reduction in the price of the property will be made.

For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, or to A. Chard, Stirling.

PETER CHARD.
Madoc, March 12th, 1878. 50-tf.

To Sugar Makers.

EDDY'S

BEST 2-HOOP PATENT PAILS

15 cents each,

Or $14.00 per hundred.

SYDMER ROSS & CO.

DR. LOOMIS' DISPENSARY

—AND—

GENERAL DRUG STORE.

We have opened out in our new premises, in the Victoria Block, a full and complete stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Coal Oil, Lamps, Burners, Lamp Glasses, Perfumery, Toilet, Castile, Barbers' and Barbers' Refined Soaps and Toilet articles of every description, Patent Medicines, Brushes of every variety, as Paint, Cloth, Whitewash, Varnish, Blenders, Stripers, Tooth, Nail, etc., Chamois Skins, Chest Protectors, Feeding Bottles, Tubing by the foot, Enemas, Syringes, Trusses, Prescription Bottles, Dietetics, as Corn Starch, Sago, Vanilla, Extract of Meat, etc., Druggists' Varieties, Stationery of every description, Brandy, Wine and Gin, for medicinal purposes, of the very finest brands, and Drugs of every description, warranted pure and unadulterated.

In fact I will keep a full and complete assortment of everything usually kept in a First-class City Drug and Pharmaceutic Establishment. Having purchased my goods in the largest markets of this Dominion, for cash down, *I intend to sell at a slight advance on cost for cash*, at the time. Being convinced that the ready pay system is the only sure way to succeed in business, I will therefore sell cheaper than any other house of the kind in this place.

Having secured the services of a first-class chemist, I hope to merit the same liberal patronage which has been extended to me during the last twelve years as medical practitioner (which I shall also continue) by the public generally and my numerous friends in particular, for which I take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks.

J. S. LOOMIS.

ENTERPRISE REWARDED!

JOHN MOUNCEY.

MADOC CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

It is nearly two years since we commenced business as Merchant Tailor in this village, and to-day we have the satisfaction of knowing that our efforts have been appreciated, from the large and increasing business which we have this fall.

We have pleasure in intimating to the gents of Madoc and vicinity that our Fall Stock of Cloths is just to hand, consisting of

FRENCH AND ENGLISH COATINGS, AND CANADIAN TWEEDS AND OVERCOATINGS,

of the latest designs and patterns.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS A SPECIALTY.

We superintend the cutting department ourselves, and guarantee that every garment will be turned out in a workmanlike manner.

Agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Call and see them in operation.

JOHN MOUNCEY.

Bowen & Ellis,

BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS

are prepared to supply the public of

MADOC AND VICINITY

WITH

BREAD,

CAKES,

CONFECTIONERY,

PASTRY,

ETC., ETC.

Of the very best quality, and at lowest prices for Cash.

Remember the place, opposite Bristols' Carriage Factory, Division Street.

D. BOWEN. | E. ELLIS.

B. & N. H. R'Y

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

The Subscriber is just receiving a new stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

and in order to make room for it he will sell the present stock

AT COST, FOR CASH,

for the next thirty days. If you want to get genuine bargains give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of Farmers' Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

BLACKSMITHING

and all kinds of general jobbing done on short notice and at lowest prices.

N.B.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by cash or note before the 15th January next, and save costs.

W. A. ROBLIN, Keller's Bridge.

Madoc, Dec. 20th, 1877. 38

THE
North Hastings Review
WILL BE PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
AT THE OFFICE,
VICTORIA BLOCK, MADOC
AT THE RATE OF
$1.50 Per ANNUM, POSTAGE PAID,
$1.25 if Paid in Advance.

ADVERTISING RATES;

Eight cents per line first insertion, and two cents each subsequent insertion.

Business Cards of 10 lines and under, $4 per year.

Yearly advertisers liberally dealt with, and terms made known on application.

JAS. A. ORR & BRO.,
Proprietors.

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INSPECTOR OF COLONIZATION ROADS.
Madoc. 1

GEO. D. DICKSON,
BARRISTER, &c., Belleville. Money to loan at low rates.

G. D. RAWE,
CLERK OF THE SIXTH DIVISION Court, County of Hastings, Commissioner in B. R., &c., &c., Madoc, Ont.

WM. WRAY,
TOWNSHIP CLERK, HUNGERFORD, Commissioner in C. P., Conveyancer, &c.
TWEED, - ONTARIO.

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN.
RESIDENCE, - MADOC.

GREAM & HENDERSON,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, NOTARies, Attorneys, Conveyancers, &c., Madoc.
OFFICE IN VICTORIA BLOCK.

DOUGALL & FALKINER,
BARRISTERS, BELLEVILLE. MONEY to loan on farm property at very low rates.
A. R. DOUGALL. | N. B. FALKINER.

P. G. DUNCAN,
AGENT for Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines of all kinds. Also solicits subscriptions for the NORTH. HASTINGS REVIEW. 35.

CHARLES BUTLER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly.
RESIDENCE, - STIRLING, ONT.

FRALECK & BLAIR,
BARRISTERS, &c., No. 27 Campbell St., (opposite New Opera House,) Belleville.
E. B. FRALECK. | HUGH BLAIR.
N. B.—Money to loan at 8 and 8½ per cent on straight loans. 10

E. JAMES,
COUNTY AUCTIONEER, ISSUER OF Marriage Licenses, Insurance Agent, &c. Bridgewater, Ont. Sales attended by the day or on Commission. Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to. 7-1y

STEPHEN WELLINGTON,
BUTCHER, KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON hand a first-class stock of Fresh Meat of all kinds. Cash paid for Hides, Sheepskins, Deacons, &c.
Madoc, April 4th, 1877.

PETERSON & PETERSON,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Insolvency, Mechanics' lien cases, Conveyancers, &c., &c.
OFFICE—Corner of Bridge and Front Sts., over Clarke's Drug Store, Belleville, Ont.
A. M. PETERSON, B.A. C. W. PETERSON, B.A.
Money to loan on improved farm security Interest 7½ per cent., per annum. 16

Hearts of Oak Lodge,
No. 139, O. Y. B.
A REGULAR meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Lodge-room, Madoc,
On Thursday Evening, March 21st,
at 8 o'clock, p. m. sharp. Visiting members cordially invited.
J. R. ORR, Secretary.

MADOC LODGE
No. 179, I.O.O.F.
THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Hall, on
Monday Evening, March 18th,
At 6 o'clock.
N. M. MAYBEE, Rec. Secretary.

MADOC LODGE, NO. 48
A. F. & A. M.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be held at the Masonic Hall,
Tuesday Evening, April 16th,
at the hour of 8 o'clock. A general attendance of members is requested. Visitors are cordially invited. By order,
JAS. O'HARA, Jr., Secretary.

LOTS FOR SALE
In the Northern part of the Village of Madoc, (Russel Estate)
AT MODERATE PRICES. Terms—one quarter cash, balance in three equal annual payments, 7 per cent interest on unpaid balance. Expenses of conveyancing to be paid by purchasers to vendor's solicitor, (Morgan Jellett, Esq., Belleville.)
Apply to
S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL, Montreal. 11-6m

North Hastings SAW MILL.
Having fitted up the above mill in
FIRST-CLASS RUNNING ORDER
I am now prepared to saw lumber for $2.50 per 1000 feet, and refuse, or one-half the lumber.
ALL KINDS OF FARM PRODUCE
taken at cash prices.
A. L. SAGER.

North Hastings Review.

JAS. A. ORR & BRO., Proprietors. ["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."] TERMS: $1.50 per Annum, $1.25 in advance.

Vol. 1, No. 50. Madoc, County of Hastings, Ontario, Thursday, March 14, 1878. Postage Prepaid.

FARM FOR SALE.
BEING Lot No. 8, 14th concession of Huntingdon, containing 150 acres, 500 apple trees on the premises. Good frame barn and log house, well fenced. Also 200 acres composed of Lot No. 10 in the 13th concession, same township. Title to the above indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises.
47 JOHN BAILEY.

FARM FOR SALE,
OR TO RENT.
THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 13, in the 5th concession of Madoc, containing 100 acres, more or less, 75 of which are in a good state of cultivation, and the rest well timbered. It is situated on the gravel road, 4½ miles from the village of Madoc. On the premises are erected good farm buildings, and there is also a good well of water. Title indisputable. Apply to
HUGHAM WANNAMAKER.
December 11th, 1877. 37-3m

JAS. WHYTOCK,
Grocer & Provision
DEALER,
Keeps constantly on hand a first-class stock of
CHOICE GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,
Which will be sold at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
FARMERS' PRODUCE of all Kinds
Taken in Exchange.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

E. L. WEISS,
Watchmaker & Jeweler
MADOC, ONT.
A GOOD STOCK OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
AND JEWELRY
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Gold Watches, Chains and Jewelry
GOT UP TO ORDER,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Repairs promptly attended to.
GREAT REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

MONEY TO LOAN!
THE CANADA
LANDED CREDIT COMPANY,
TORONTO, ONT.
To Farmers of Madoc and Vicinity:
Do you want to pay off a Mortgage?
To build a new House or Barn?
To make improvements by fencing or clearing?
Or for any other purpose?
APPLY TO
The Canada Landed Credit Company.
EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST
and ample time given, with privilege of paying as soon as you please.
For further particulars apply to
A. F. WOOD,
MADOC.
Madoc April 2nd, 1877. 1
Loans made outside the Company if required, at long or short dates.
A. F. WOOD.

LET SLEEPING DOGS LIE.

Old England's sons are English yet,
Old England's heart is strong;
And still she wears the coronet,
Aflame with sword and song.
As in their pride our father's died,
If need be so die we:
And wield we still, gainsay who will,
The sceptre of the sea,
England, stand fast! let heart and hand be steady;
Be thy first word thy last—Ready, aye ready!

Some say we're made of Trade our king,
Some say our blood is cold;
That from our lips no longer rings
The trumpet notes of old.
With jibe and jeer they gather near
The sleeping lion's den;
O Tenton fair, O Russ beware,
Of these "shopkeeping" men!
England stand fast! let heart and hand be steady:
Be thy first word thy last—Ready, aye ready!

We've Raleighs still for Raleigh's part,
And Nelsons yet unknown:
The pulses of the Lion-heart
Beat on through Wellington.
Hold, Briton, hold thy creed of old—
Strong foe and steadfast friend:
And still unto thy motto true,
Defy not, but defend!
England stand fast! let heart and hand be steady:
Be thy first word thy last—Ready, aye ready!

Faint not, nor fall, ye sons of those
The bravest born of men:
Our nearest friends may be our foes
When turns the wheel again.
The while we pray, in Heaven's good day,
The reign of saints may come,
Until its dawn, with weapons drawn,
We wait the tuck of drum!
England stand fast! let heart and hand be steady:
Be thy first word thy last—Ready, aye ready!
—*London World.*

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Don't buy a coach to please your wife. Better make her a little sulky.

A cross-eyed minister should never get up and read the hymn, "I will guide thee with mine eye."

The young man who boasted he could marry any girl he pleased, found that he couldn't please any.

Everything seems to be adulterated now-a-days except oysters and eggs, and they often outlive their usefulness.

The Marriage Service, in the opinion of a Western paper, should be changed to read, "Who dares take this woman?" And the groom shall answer, "I dare!"

A strong-minded woman was heard to remark the other day that she would marry a man who had plenty of money, though he was so ugly she had to scream every time she looked at him.

"What is the meaning of back-biter?" asked a gentleman at a Sunday School examination. This was a puzzle. It went down the class until it came to a simple urchin, who said: "Perhaps it is a flea."

"No, pa," she said, tearfully, "I renounce Theodore for ever, and I will never marry him. I saw him in the regatta when he had no shirt on, and I'll never marry a man with a wart on his back!"

An old gentleman who had dabbled all his life in statistics says he never heard of but one woman who insured her life. He accounts for this by the singular fact of one of the questions being: "What is your age?"

"Men are so unreasonable!" exclaimed a much tried wife. "Here's my husband can't drink bad coffee at breakfast without abusing me, and yet he'll drink bad whiskey all day and never think of abusing the barmaid."

Pater familias: "To-morrow is the tutor's birthday; what can I get for a present?" Charley (who has been watching the dogs in the street): "Get him a muzzle, papa; he is always biting the governess in the cheek!"

A little boy, after watching the burning of a school-house, until the novelty of the thing had ceased, started down the street, saying: "I'm glad the old thing's burned down; I didn't have my jogfry lesson no how."

Charlie May had been taught by his father that God made all things. He began to inquire in detail in regard to various objects. Coming out one day where his father was at work, he set his bare foot on a thistle. "Oh! papa, what is that?" "That is a thistle, Charlie." "Thistle! Did God make it?" "Yes, Charlie, God made the thistle." "Well, he whittled it pretty sharp, didn't he?"

A stranger went into one of our fashionable city churches, a few Sabbaths ago, and while there, the choir, in sweetly operatic tones, sang that good old hymn:

Jerusalem, my happy home,
Name ever dear to me.

This was what the choir sang, but the stranger did not know it. To him it sounded more like:

Rue alam, map pome,
Name vahade tumme.

A little boy had long sighed for a brother, and last week the brother came, C. O. D. (care of doctor.) In due course he was organized into a baby show and exhibited to his senior. "You've got a brother at last," said the senior's aunt. "Ya-as," he replied, with a withering sneer, "but he's no use. I wan't a brother to draw me in my 'xpress cart," and he departed with much dignity and disgust to endeavor to swap the baby with a playmate for a headless tin horse and three licks of a lemon-stick.

Old Mr. Meriden had been married forty-three years when his wife died. He didn't appear to miss her very much until bed-time, when he sat down and stuck out his foot for somebody to come and pull off his boot. And then, when his son-in-law coldly handed him the boot-jack, the full weight of the irreparable loss he had sustained broke upon the old man and he gave way to a flood of tears. As for the boot-jack, it had been so long since he had seen one, he didn't know how to use it.

HEAVEN'S WHISPERS.

Lying upon such a bed as only the starving poor ever know of—in such a bleak, gloomy and ghostly room as the poorest of God's children inhabit, a girl of ten looked out through the cracked and dusty panes at the great white moon rising up from its bed so far towards eternity that man has never discovered its location.

Was she ten or thirty? one could hardly have told in the dusky room, lighted only by the rays of the moon—Heaven's own lamp. The fingers were so long and thin that you would have shuddered. The face was so wan and pale that your thoughts would have gone back to some dark evening when you tremblingly skirted a graveyard and caught sight of a head-stone standing out alone in the gloom of the night. And such eyes! Great round eyes, which glistened and sparkled as eyes never do till Heaven's gate has opened just enough to let the living catch a glimpse of such joys as man cannot even dream of, unless the angel of death whispers in his ear.

Like a great ship suddenly rising out of the fogs of the ocean came the moon. It brushed away the dust and cobwebs and crept through the window, every beam and ray and silvery streak seeming to be burnished and brighter in the struggle. A haggard and despairing mother was on the street, begging for bread. The fire in the old stove slumbered. If a cricket nested in the house it was in some warmer corner—in some of the gloomy rooms where it now and then caught the laugh of a child or a cheery cry from the street. It was very still.

"It is very cold in here," whispered the moon, as its beams danced over the ragged old quilt which covered the girl.

"We have not had a warm fire for days and days—we are very poor," replied the girl, as she put out her hand to catch and detain one of the shivering beams.

"There is nothing in the cupboard—nothing but a few old dishes!" whispered the moon as it rose a little higher and looked in at another pane.

"Mother was sick and could not go out," explained the child. "I have been ill for weeks and weeks, and we have come to be very poor."

"No fire—no food—no medicine—no light—no furniture but an old chair or two and a table—it is terrible!" whispered the moon. "I have only been up an hour, and yet I can see into hundreds of rooms in this great town—see warm rooms—tables spread with good things—fires burning cheerfully and people smiling and happy. Who comes to see you?"

"No one," sighed the child. "It is weeks since I saw any face but mother's."

A cloud crept between the old window shutting out all its light. It sailed slowly on and on, and after a while all the glory came back to the panes, and the moon said:

"I counted thousands of Christian men and women. They are seated in warm rooms, or are on the street in costly clothing. They look happy and contented. They have plenty to eat and wear. Some have given something or other called charity — something where one person contributes a loaf of bread, and it goes through three or four hands and reaches no one in particular. Some have given to some foreign mission as they call it. I don't exactly know what it is, but it is something to buy Bibles for people who cannot read, while you and scores of other intelligent and God-knowing and God-fearing children are dying of hunger in the shadow of a grand church-spire. And none of these people have brought you food or fuel?"

"None," slowly answered the child.

"Are you cold?"

"We have only this old quilt."

"Child," whispered the moon, as it flung more rays of silver over the pale face, "you are dying! Food and medicine and care would have saved you. There was no one in such a city as this—no one in tens of thousands who have plenty and to spare—who would step aside to enter this door to the deserving and [illegible] clergyman been here [illegible]

"No," softly whi[illegible]

"But they pra[illegible] to be hanged—[illegible] to pray with he[illegible] sions and kn[illegible] whose ear-rin[illegible] to give you [illegible]

There wa[illegible] at the moon[illegible] great round [illegible] be a ball of [illegible]

"Do you [illegible]

"Every [illegible] answered th[illegible] crossed her [illegible]

"And yo[illegible]

"She kn[illegible] thanks God [illegible] than we are [illegible]

"Hark, [illegible]

"Do you h[illegible]

"I—I [illegible] music?" [illegible] to catch [illegible]

"Is it [illegible]

"It [illegible]

the door—feet echoed in the bare room, and a haggard, pale-faced woman bent over the bed and said:

"Awake, my child—I have some bread for us! Were you afraid in the darkness?"

The moon had gone. It was only when the mother's hand touched the icy cheek that she sank down and gasped:

"God forgive me for my poverty, and God bless those whose table-crumbs would have saved my child to me!"

The window was dark. She did not know that the moon had looked in there, whispered soft words to the dying child, and that the gates of Heaven were open for the pure, sweet soul. She saw only the gloom and the darkness, and she cried out at the white face on the pillow of rags:

"Did you think of me—did you call my name—when death came? And, oh! Lord may I soon follow!"

GOING TO MOVE.

HOW A BORROWING NEIGHBOR CARRIED THE THING TOO FAR.

Mr. Butterwick called in to see me the other day, and in the course of the conversation he said:

"I'm going to move. I can't stand those Thompsons next door to me any longer. They're the awfulest people to borrow things that I ever saw. Coffee and butter I don't mind so much, although when a woman borrows high priced sugar and Java coffee and sends back sand and chickory, a man naturally gets bilious and mad. But they've borrowed pretty near everything in the house. First it's one thing and then it's another, from morning till night, right straight along.

"Now there's the poker. A poker is a piece of machinery that you would think anybody might go around and buy, or if they can't afford it, they might use a fence paling to shake up the fire. But Mrs. Thompson seems to hanker after our poker. She borrows it fifteen or twenty times a day and last Sunday she sent for it thirty-four times. She pays a boy $2 a week to run over and borrow that poker, and she's used it so much that it's all bent up like a corkscrew.

"Now, take chairs for instance. She asks us to lend her our chairs three times a day at every meal, and she borrows the rocking chair whenever she wants to put the baby to sleep.

"A couple of times she sent over for a sofa, and when the boy came back with it he said Mrs. Thompson was as mad as thunder, and kept growling round the house all day because there were no castors on it. Last Monday she borrowed our wash boiler and we had to put off our washing till Tuesday. She did her preserves in it, and the consequence was all our clothes were full of preserved peaches. I've got on an undershirt now that I'm mighty doubtful if I'll ever get off, its stuck to me so tight.

"Every now and then she has company, and then she borrows our hired girl and all the parlor furniture; once, because I would not carry the piano over for her and take down the chandelier she told our girl that there was rumors about town that I was a reformed pirate.

"Perfectly scandalous! They think nothing of sending over after a couple of bedsteads or the entry carpet, and the other day Thompson says to me:

"'Butterwick, does your pump-log pull up easy?'

"And when I said I thought it did, he said:

"'Well, I would like to borrow it for a few days till I can get one, for mine's all rotted away.'

"The only wonder to me is that he didn't try to borrow the well along with it.

"And then on Tuesday Mrs. Thompson sent that boy over to know if Mrs. Butterwick wouldn't lend her our front door. She said theirs was away being painted and she was afraid the baby would catch cold. When I asked him what he supposed we were going to do to keep comfortable without any front door, he said Mrs. Thompson said she reckoned we might tack up a bedquilt or something. And when I refused, the [illegible] told him if I [illegible] door to [illegible]

England on Land and Sea.

(From an American Paper.)

It is a mistake to estimate England's military strength by the number of her regiments, as we very properly calculate the power of countries like Austria, Germany and France. In the first place her isolated position, when considered in connection with the fact that she is supreme upon the seas, is worth half the army of any country in Europe. It constitutes a secure defence against invasion. She has a further advantage over any other power in the strong positions she holds all over the world, the most notable of which is Gibraltar. But aside from these advantages she has what will produce a navy and maintain them,—money and credit without limit, and the mechanical appliances to make arms, equipments, clothing and to build ships, without the least dependence upon any other country.

The official report of the strength of the British navy for 1878 shows that there are in commission 279 ships-of-war, with 2647 guns, aggregating 874,203 tons and steam power equivalent to 570,806 horses. There are also 78 steam gun-boats, with from one to four guns each, aggregating 26,034 tons and 22,247 horse power; 31 steam vessels in the harbor service; 128 sailing ships, nine of them armor plated; 29 coal ships; 15 receiving ships and 12 training ships; 26 coast guard cruisers, and 19 coast-guard watch vessels. The naval strength, therefore, is 579 vessels of 915,560 tuns burthen, with 2,819 guns, and steam power equivalent to 603,448 horses. Sixty-four of these vessels are powerful iron-clads.

During the past fifteen years great changes have been made in the organization of the British army. The system of the purchase of commissions has been abolished and the standard of education and efficiency substituted in making appointments and promotions. The army was increased in strength after the Indian mutinies, the volunteer forces organized, and the ranks of the militia made a depot from which to recruit the line regiments. The British officer of to-day is a student of his profession, and not a well-dressed, hard fighting, though too often ignorant, unit. His men look up to him, and not to the non-commissioned officer who used to do most of the work, and, profiting by example, the soldiers themselves are no longer military machines, but intelligent and to a certain extent educated men. Taking into account her native troops, which she would certainly utilize with the Mohammedan brethren, she pays an army annually of 280,000 men, 120,000 of which are British troops. Besides this she has a force of 150,000 militia and 200,000 volunteers. Of these latter it may be said that they are not available, but in a case of emergency, and were the voice of the nation clamorous as it is now, these splendid regiments could be utilized for garrison duty in Great Britain, while the militia could serve abroad, as it has done before.

England is supreme upon the seas. Her army is ably officered. Her people are the bravest in the world. Her English speaking colonies are capable of defending themselves and of sustaining by a numerous military force the mother country. She has money, and every resource in abundance needed in carrying on an offensive war. If Russia engages her she will find a tough foe.

A Romance from far Alaska.

A young man who was in Alaska some four years ago fell in love with the only young lady on the island, a girl of fifteen, who was possessed of extraordinary beauty, and whose hair fell below her knees. But he was unable to communicate the "old, old story" to her, for she did not understand a word of English, nor did he speak Russian. In his dilemma the arrival of the priest on his once-in-two-years visit was a godsend, and to him he made known his love. The priest, knowing the young man to be possessed of a high character and a fair fortune, thought it was a lucky chance for the young lady to escape from a life of such isolation, and he willingly persuaded the girl's mother (her father was dead) to consent to the match, but the young lady herself was not to be persuaded. She argued that she had never spoken to the young man who expressed such a desire to be her [illegible], and only seen him twice, [illegible] on the island only [illegible], but her objections were [illegible] took place

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Kingston News.

SIR,—Among the speeches made at Mr. Pense's supper on Tuesday evening and reported in Wednesday evening's paper, I noticed *some* remarks of Prof. Watson's that are so just and withal so fully in accord with the views I have held for years that I cannot refrain from giving them wider publicity by commenting on them a little. While holding that a "high education" would not make a man any the worse mechanic, *i. e.*, tradesman, &c., he yet asserts that the country should not be asked to give such higher training—all education higher than that of the Public School "should be given by private effort."

How different this sounds from the opinions at present too generally expressed that more money should be expended on high and higher schools, just as if the people of Canada had nothing else to do but to tax themselves more and more for the purpose of keeping up a large staff of school officials, enlarging and improving school accommodation, and making all the boys and girls in the country High School scholars at the general public expense. No doubt education is so great an essential in the welfare of any State that public provision should be made for its attainment by every individual in the State; but the extent to which it should be carried—that is, the amount of education to be provide for—is quite another question. School education after a certain point becomes equivalent to pecuniary capital, and that any government should tax its inhabitants to provide capital for any and every person that sees fit to claim it is a measure of which I have never yet been able to see the justice. It is very desirable that every young man should wear good clothes, and have a fair business start in life; yet none of our most chimerical philanthropists would, I think, propose to tax the property-holders of the country to furnish such clothes and such capital! It may be argued that education affecting the mind of the individual stands in quite another category from that of material endowments, and has far different claims upon public patronage. We grant that up to a certain point this is true. We know that every man and woman who knows how to read and write and reckon is far more valuable to the country than he or she would be without these qualifications; but we fail to see that a servant, or a farmer, or a mechanic, or a merchant, would be one whit more efficient in his particular business, and therefore more valuable to the State by knowing algebra, geometry, astronomy, and a dozen other of the higher sciences. And what is not valuable to the State at large the State has no right to purchase; hence, when I am taxed to provide higher education for men who yield no extra benefit to the community on account of it, my rights are infringed upon; for I am asked to purchase with my money that which yields no profit to the community, and therefore no profit to myself. My money is taken away from me and no equivalent given. A knowledge of the higher branches of education may be useful to the person possessing it just as any other capital is, and therefore the person wishing to possess such should obtain it by his own private sources just as he obtains any other private capital. Governments should throw aside all philanthropic sentimentalism and do only that which is best for all, "the greatest good to the greatest number" should be their unvarying aim; but certainly this object is entirely overlooked when a burdensome tax is laid upon the hard-working, struggling classes that represent a little property to furnish capital in the shape of higher education for the thousands who will be either too idle or too extravagant to obtain such capital for themselves. High Schools maintained by taxation is a gross injustice, and an oppressive measure inflicted upon any people where they exist. Reading, writing and including grammar and geography is as high an education as any people should be called upon to maintain by general taxation; because in the first place these qualify an individual to fulfil all the duties of citizenship, enabling him to carry on all mechanical and industrial pursuits to the best advantage; and, secondly, a knowledge of these opens before him the great door of the Temple of science, so that if he has the disposition and the ability he may proceed to ascend her winding and intricate steps till he finds himself at last in her highest department. Reading opens all the avenues to knowledge, and with this qualification no man need remain ignorant. A state that provides these for every individual has performed its duty to all its citizens. A country must have laborers, must have farmers, mechanics, tradesmen and various other classes for whom the possession of a high education would simply be an ornament without use, and who, therefore, instead of availing themselves of the means of procuring it turn their early and their whole attention to their particular callings, and become manufactors of the state by increasing material prosperity through [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rare Chance—P. Chard.
Tenders—Northcott & Alford.
Teacher wanted—S. S. No. 17.
Notice—D. M. Nulty.
The Press—Globe Printing Co.
Business Notice—Mrs. Jane Wright.
For Sale—S. Taber.

North Hastings Review

MADOC, MARCH 14, 1878.

LOCAL AND COUNTY NEWS.

Money Found.

Found, a small sum of money. Apply at this office.

Auditors' Report.

We this week publish the Auditors' Report for 1877, which has been delayed for some weeks. It will be found on the last page.

Sudden Death.

Mr. Roger Jackman, an old and respected resident of the village of Marmora, dropped dead on the street, on Wednesday of last week.

Village Survey.

Mr. John D. Evans, of the firm of Evans & Bolger, Surveyors, Belleville, has been engaged for some days past in surveying the village and locating its boundaries.

Accident.

On Monday night last while at work feeding a straw cutter, Mr. Wilson Hulin had the misfortune to lose the ends of three fingers of the left hand.

Assault.

On Monday last Dan Campbell was brought before A. F. Wood, Esq., by Charles Price, charged with using abusive and threatening language to the latter. After hearing considerable evidence the case was laid over until to-day, at 10 o'clock.

The Lance.

The cartoon in last week's *Lance* represented the Hon. R. J. Cartwright, as Finance Minister, exhibiting a sheet on which is shown a deficit for the last four years, and anticipated deficit for the present one. It is an excellent portrait of Mr. Cartwright.

"Rural New-Yorker."

All in any way interested in flowers or farming, fruit, or vegetables, or in making home happy will be delighted over the RURAL NEW-YORKER's remarkable announcement in its issue of March 2d, which will be mailed free to any one sending address to 78 Duane St., New York.

Selling Out.

We are sorry to learn that it is the intention of Mr. S. Taber, of this village, to leave here if he can dispose of his property. As a first-class mechanic Mr. Taber is well known in the community, and we shall be sorry to lose him on that account, as well as from the fact that he is highly respected as a citizen. We hope that business will revive so as to offer sufficient inducements for him to remain.

Madoc Model School.

The following are the names of the pupils on the honor roll for the fortnight commencing March 11th:—Mr. Curtis' Department—Fifth Class, Wm. Jenkins; Fourth Class, Annie Taber; Third Class, Victoria Whytock. Miss Cowie's Department—Senior Third Class, Clifford Sine; Intermediate Third Class, Donald Henderson; Junior Third Class, Samuel Rollins. Miss Riddell's Department—Senior Second Class, Alida Dunn; Junior Second Class, Mary Pearson; Senior First Class, Laura Bull.

Magistrate's Court.

On Friday last several parties were brought before A. F. Wood, Esq., charged by Constable B. C. Sills with disturbing the peace by fighting, etc., on the previous Saturday. The magistrate gave judgment as follows:

William Reeves, dismissed.
Adam Staggerty, dismissed.
T. Trotter, fined $2 and costs.
Wm. Kincaid, dismissed.
Wm. Galloway, $5 and costs.
J. Best, $2 and costs.

Summons were issued for a number of others who did not make their appearance. We need only say that we fully endorse the action of Constable Sills in bringing disturbers of the peace up before a magistrate and having them punished as the law directs. It is not often that such disgraceful row occurs in this village, as that which took place on Saturday week. The affair was started between Arthurs and Trotter, the former of whom struck a horse belonging to the latter. From words it led to blows, until finally over a dozen were engaged in it. Constables Sills and McDonald endeavored to keep things quiet, but were interfered with in the discharge of their duties, the former receiving a severe blow from some of those engaged in the row. It may as well be understood at once by all parties that the village authorities are determined to keep down rowdyism, and in this we are sure they will be upheld by all order and peace-loving citizens.

The Cheese and Butter Trade.

At the meeting of the Dairymen's Convention at Belleville, a few weeks ago, Prof. Bell, of Albert College, delivered the annual address on the Past, Present, and Future of the Dairy Interests of Canada. In the course of his remarks he said the trade in cheese during the past year had been satisfactory, though the quality was not up to the average. This was attributed by the buyers to the efforts of the dairymen to make a cheese which would cure more rapidly, owing to which a great deal of immature cheese was sent to England and arrived there in poor condition. The western section had been more fortunate during the past year than the eastern section, as there drought in the latter part of the country had affected the product materially, though prices had been fair. On the whole, the present condition of the trade was good, and the future promising. The total cheese product for the past year he estimated at 44,000,000 pounds, and of butter, 13,745,000 pounds, there being a decrease in the quantity of both articles as compared with the previous year. The butter trade was in no very bad condition, being in much the same condition as cheese was sixteen or eighteen years ago. He advocated the holding of township conventions for the information of the butter manufacturers, the establishment of butter factories, the making of butter in winter, and its shipment weekly in small packages, and its careful inspection and proper branding, so that it might not be mistaken for American.

To Advertisers.

Notice of change of advt. must in future be given on Saturday previous to issue of REVIEW, and copy handed in not later than Tuesday to ensure insertion in that week's paper. New ads. should be sent in not later than Wednesday noon.

Model School Teachers' Examination.

The examination of the nine teachers who have been attending the Model School for the last two months, took place on Friday and Saturday, March 8th and 9th. All the teachers were successful in passing the examination. At the close of the examination on Saturday, short addresses were delivered to the teachers by Mr. Wood, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Rev. Mr. Wishart, Mr. Mackintosh, P. S. Inspector, and Mr. Curtis, Head Master of the Model School. The teachers presented an address to Mr. Mackintosh and Mr. Curtis, thanking them for the interest they had manifested in their behalf, and the great pains they had taken to instruct them in the methods of instruction. The teachers are to be congratulated on their passing the examination, and we hope that their success as teachers will be such as will demonstrate, what we firmly believe,—that the establishing of Model Schools is one of the greatest advancements which have been made in our school system for many years. The names of the teachers who attended the Model School are,—Misses Lucy Williams, Bessie Jackson, Miranda Mosher, Maggie Glass, Annie Thompson, Georgina Linn, Barbara Robertson, and Messrs. James Roberts and John Brown.

Post Office Statistics.

In looking over the Postmaster-General's Report we find the following information that we have no doubt will be interesting to our readers. In 1877 it is estimated that 41,510,000 letters passed through the offices of the Dominion, 5,450,000 postal cards, 1,842,000 registered letters, 1,096,000 free letters, 30,000,000 newspapers and periodicals, 4,638,000 books and miscellaneous articles, and 90,000 parcels. There are 5,161 post offices, 38,526 miles of post route, and the number of miles travelled to deliver the mail matter is 15,326,676!—almost incredible. The revenue from the Department was $1,501,134.88; the expenditure, $2,075,618.80, or in other words the Post Office Department costs the country $574,484. Taking the large area and the widely dispersed offices and we judge this is as satisfactory postal service as will be found in any part of the world. On the first day of January, 1878, there was in the Post Office Savings Bank $2,753,854.66, deposited by 24,867 different persons. Receipts at the Madoc P. O. for 1875, $937.51; for 1877, $951.24, being an increase of about $14. Receipts at Stirling P. O. for 1875, $760.87; for 1877, $699.34, being a decrease of about $61; the difference between the receipts of the two offices for 1877 being $252 in favor of the Madoc post office. While we were struck with the fact that while Madoc was increasing Stirling was decreasing, we were further impressed with this fact that while for collecting the revenue of $951.24 in Madoc the Postmaster was paid $278, the Postmaster of Stirling was paid $298 for collecting a revenue of $699.34. In Madoc the amount of Money Orders issued in 1875 was $8071; in 1877, $9389. In Stirling the amount was in 1875 $8629; in 1877, $3629, a decrease of $5000. In 1875 the Madoc Post Office paid Money Orders to the amount of $1551, in 1877, $1297. Stirling Post Office in 1875 paid $1292; in 1877, $757. We have no desire to make offensive comparisons, but as some exception was taken to Madoc setting forth superior claims to a Model and High School, we think the above is a fair indication of the comparative claims of the two places. The receipts from Marmora were $375.23, salary $134; Bridgewater $229.56, salary $132; Queensborough $96.67, salary $54; Maynooth $71.22, salary $30; York River $63.36, salary $26; Eldorado $13.13, salary $7; Bannockburn $96.99, salary $13.50; L'Amable $47.05, salary $16; Cooper $22.09, salary $12; Rimington $16.47, salary $10; Ivanhoe $58.10, salary $30; West Huntingdon $61.75, salary $22; Millbridge $64.20, salary, $24; Malone $21.14, salary $10; Glanmire $17.50, salary $10.

SALES.

Credit sale, on Wednesday, 27th inst., of the farm stock and implements belonging to Mrs. Gilbert Reed, lot 5, 4th con., Madoc.—$10 and under, cash; over that 8 months, by furnishing approved notes. Sale at 10 o'clock.

Mr. P. Chard advertises in this paper and also by posters, his valuable Mill property, for sale. It includes five village lots, on which there is erected a first-class Grist and Saw Mill, the former of which is fitted up for either steam or water power. It is a rare chance for intending purchasers.

Valedictory.

Having been in business in Madoc for the last fourteen months, and feeling it my duty to acknowledge my thankfulness for past favors and liberal patronage of my customers in the village and surrounding townships, before retiring from business in this place (which I purpose doing in the course of a couple of weeks), I would announce that this is my last appeal to the people of Madoc, and I do this in order to give everybody the benefit of this my last clearing sale. Having upwards of $4,000 worth of goods on hand, and wishing to dispose of them as expeditiously as possible and run them all off, I will give you an opportunity of buying goods at prices ranging far lower than you have been accustomed to purchase them either in Madoc or Belleville. Thanking you kindly for your liberal patronage in the past, and hoping to fulfil all promises herein made during my clearing sale, I remain your obedient servant,

D. M. NULTY,
Madoc.

NEWBURG, ONT., March 7.—The boiler in the saw mill belonging to Thomas Robinson, exploded shortly before eight o'clock this morning, with such violence as to shake the earth for miles around, and shattering the building and machinery to fragments. Portions of the machinery were hurled a distance of two hundred yards. There were only two men in the mill at the time of the explosion —Alexander King, head sawyer, and George Harris, fireman. They were completely buried in the debris. When taken out they were in a mangled condition, and were thought to be dead, but medical aid being procured they rallied. King, however, had inhaled steam to such an extent that death put an end to his sufferings in an hour from the time of the accident. Harris is slowly improving, and every hope of his recovery is entertained. King was a man that was highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his untimely end. No blame is attached to Mr. Robinson, as he always engaged practical men to run his machinery, and kept everything connected therewith in thorough repair. He sustains a loss of $6,000 by the accident, and has no insurance. Too high a pressure of steam is supposed to have been the cause of the explosion.

BIRTH.

REED.—In Huntingdon, on the 9th inst., the wife of Geo. Reed, of a son.

MARRIED.

SARGENT—MOORE.—By the Rev. P. J. Robin, at the parsonage, Kellar's Bridge, on the 5th inst., Mr. James A. Sargent, to Miss Mary Jane Moore, both of the township of Limerick.

1878.
THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

The success that attended the publication of THE WEEKLY GLOBE in the past year, has far outstripped that of any other year since the establishment of the paper. Notwithstanding the serious business depression and financial stringency existing all over the American continent, the circulation has been maintained throughout the year at an average issue each week of 37,000 copies—being a decided advance on the average of any previous year. Enthusiastic expressions of approval come to the Publishers from every direction—of the new form of the paper, of its mechanical execution, of its beautiful and copious illustrations, of the varied and interesting mass of reading matter culled weekly for the information and instruction and entertainment of its readers, and of the small price at which it is supplied annually to the public.

In the year 1878, all the new features that have added so largely to the popularity of the paper will be maintained with increased vigour; and every effort will be made to excel in the new year what was achieved in the old one.

The biographical notices of Public Men, and the sketches of Canadian Towns, Buildings, and Natural Scenery—that have lent such a charm to the weekly contents of the paper—will be continued with fresh energy under the care of able artists and experienced writers.

A general election of Representatives to the Dominion House of Commons, and also the Ontario Provincial Assembly, will, it may be assumed, come off before the close of the coming year, and present for public consideration topics of interesting discussion as well as of practical bearing on the happiness and prosperity of the whole people, worthy of the deepest attention from all among us. In these discussions, THE GLOBE will be heard, as of yore, on the side of good government, financial economy, unfettered commerce, national education, internal improvements, purity of elections, and whatever tends to the promotion of Religion, Morality, Temperance, and a healthful National feeling of self-respect throughout the land.

Agriculture, as the foremost Industry of the Dominion, and the firm basis of our National prosperity, will receive, as heretofore, earnest and constant attention.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence, Science Notes, and Educational Affairs will continue prominent features in each number.

The Answers to Correspondents, on every variety of subjects, which have proved so valuable and interesting to crowds of readers, will be kept up with increased vigour.

The Literary and Ladies' Department, under the care of special conductors, will be fresh and racy.

News from all parts of the world, up to the latest moment of publication—Parliamentary Debates, Federal and Provincial—Market and Financial Reports at home and abroad—and Letters of Special Correspondents from all points of Intrest,—will be gathered with all the care and energy that has kept *The Globe* in the front rank of Canadian journals for thirty-five years past.

The annual subscription to *The Weekly Globe* will remain as heretofore, only TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, sent *free of postage* to all parts of Canada and the United States, payable invariably in advance.

The Weekly Globe will be sent free of postage to any Post-office in Great Britain for $2.20—or nine shillings sterling.

Agents throughout the County of Hastings wanted immediately.

SEND FOR TERMS.

Orders and remittances to be addressed to

GLOBE PRINTING COMP'Y
TORONTO, ONT.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that I forbid any person trusting any of my family in any way without my written order or consent.

LEWIS BROWNSON.

Rawdon, March 2nd, 1878. 49-4

Stoves & Tinware.

If you want good

COOKING, BOX, OR PARLOR STOVES

CALL AT CHOWN'S

DIVISION ST., REED'S BLOCK,

Where you will find a good assortment, together with all kinds of Tinware, on hand or made to order. Furnaces, Eavestrough, and all kinds of job work attended to. Remember the place, opposite Orr's blacksmith shop.

22 GEORGE CHOWN.

NOW JUDGE FOR YOURSELF

The Rural New-Yorker

Has, in addition to what all other journals of its class contain, the following

Impressive, Original, and Invaluable Features;

AN EXPERIMENTAL FARM
OF EIGHTY-TWO ACRES,
(Worked by Practical Experimenters)

Agricultural and Garden Seeds.
And Plants, propagated on its own grounds, and distributed *free* among its subscribers.

Original Ideas & Experiments,
ON FARM MANAGEMENT.

THE BEST TALENT
Ever employed in America will contribute for 1879.

A PAPER FOR FARMERS
And Farmers' Wives—for Florists and Horticulturists. Its first aim is to make home happy.

FULL MARKET REPORTS
each week, from New York and Chicago, by our own reporters.

ALL QUESTIONS FULLY ANSWERED.

A Paper for all Sections.

FOUR-PAGE SUPPLEMENTS ISSUED, full of original practical matter.

The Vegetable Garden a Specialty!

The Condensed News of the World
each week, embracing all topics of live interest.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE LADIES
Five Pages of Literary Matter.

We give Illustrated Fashion articles, with Cut Paper Patterns of leading styles, and articles on Household Decoration and Fancy Work.

The Entire Paper Finely Illustrated.

A BONANZA!

A Splendid Nickle-plated Lever Time-piece given away! Two subscribers and $5, or one subscriber and $3.50, secure the time-piece free. Send to us for full particulars *free*. Address

RURAL NEW-YORKER,
78 Duane St., New York.

Houses and Lot for Sale

THE subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 26, corner of Elgin and Church streets, Madoc, on which there is erected two good frame houses. For terms and other particulars apply to the owner,

40 ROBT. DUGGAN.

FARM TO RENT OR SELL.

BEING lot 16, in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 200 acres, 100 of which are cleared; 20 acres of cedar swamp, the remainder heavily timbered with maple and beech, and a great quantity of white oak. On the premises are a good log house and a never-failing well, also two springs. For further particulars apply to

JAS. LANDON,
on the premises.

Huntingdon, Dec. 24th, 1877. 29

Land for Sale.

WEST half of Lot 10, in 7th concession of Marmora, (near the Gatling mine,) containing 100 acres, partly cleared. Price moderate and terms liberal. Apply to

S. D. ROSS, Madoc,

Or to R. D. RUSSEL,
27-3m 467 St. Paul St. Montreal.

THE SUN MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company
OF MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, - $1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 164 ST. JAMES ST.

THOS. WORKMAN, M.P., ... *President.*
T. JAMES CLAXTON, ... *Vice-President*
M. H. GAULT, ... *Managing Director*
R. MACAULAY, ... *Secretary.*
W. T. McINTYRE, *Gen. Agent.* R. P. HAMILTON, *Agent, Belleville.*

Further information may be obtained from J. A. ORR, REVIEW Office, Agent at Madoc.

PRIZES, PRIZES!

FOR GETTING UP

CLUBS

FOR THE

WEEKLY MAIL.

SEND FOR PRIZE LIST.

ADDRESS—
"MAIL,"
Toronto.

Take Notice—Farm for Sale.

BEING composed of the south half of lot 12, in the 6th con., containing one hundred acres, and forty acres adjoining it on the 7th con., of the township of Madoc. On the premises are a good frame barn and stable, comfortable dwelling-house, a good well of water at the door, and both farms well watered with never-failing springs. A thriving young orchard of 100 trees, all grafts. Within half a mile of a good Cheese Factory. Title indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises to

WM. ELLIS,
45. Proprietor.

VALUABLE
FARM AND MILL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

PART of Lot No. 6 in the 3rd Concession, Township of Madoc, containing 150 acres, on which there is erected a first-class Saw Mill, with plenty of timber in vicinity; Frame House, Kitchen, Wood-house, Frame Barn, Shed, Carriage-house, Stables, and all necessary out-buildings; some Fruit Trees; well watered, well fenced, and about 60 acres under cultivation; within three miles of Madoc village.

Also east half Lot No. 6, 2nd Concession. This Farm is covered with a growth of very superior pine timber which renders it especially valuable.

Title indisputable. Terms made known on application to the undersigned,

JAS. O'HARA, Jr.
Madoc, March 29th, 1877. 1-3m

HATS, FURS,
—AND—
MILLINERY.

THE LARGEST STOCK
—IN—
BELLEVILLE.

EVERYTHING at BOTTOM PRICES.

Old Furs Made into Latest Styles.

MUIR & LAWRENCE,

285, Robertson's Block,
BELLEVILLE.

ORGANS! ORGANS!

W. UNWIN

WOULD state to the people of North Hastings that he is agent for

Blatchford's Celebrated Patent Resonant Chamber Organ

WHICH FOR

SWEETNESS OF TONE, WORKMANSHIP & CHEAPNESS,

cannot be surpassed in the Dominion.

Intending purchasers will do well by calling on me, at my residence,

KELLER'S BRIDGE, MADOC,

where they can both see and hear one of these instruments.

N. B.—Testimonials can be shown from some of the most celebrated organists of the day.

GEO. BLATCHFORD,
Manufacturer,
21 Mitchell, Ont.

Just Received,

A SPLENDID

STOCK OF JEWELRY

OF THE

NEWEST DESIGNS,

AND AT

Lower Prices than ever before offered in Madoc.

Call and Examine

the stock, and you cannot fail to be suited.

G. D. RAWE.

JOHN G. DEANS,

Chemist and Druggist,

Keeps constantly on hand a choice stock of

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,

STATIONERY,

Confectionery, Chimneys and Wicks

All sizes, also the very

BEST COAL OIL,

at the lowest Cash prices.

N. B.—A Full and Complete Stock of

PAINTS AND OILS.

Just received, a nice stock of

Boat, Bathing and Buggy Sponges!

Remember the

CORNER DRUG STORE.

Madoc, April 4th, 1877. 1

SIGN OF THE

BLUE BOOT!

Opposite Harper's Brick Block.

Owing to the hard times for money I am selling

TEN PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES, FOR CASH.

CUSTOM WORK, REPAIRING,

Etc., done in first-class style and on short notice, as I keep none but first-class workmen.

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT.

W. MOORE.

Madoc, Nov. 28th, 1877.

MADOC

Livery Stables!

THE undersigned begs to announce that having bought out the

Livery Establishment of Mr. Eugene Johnston,

he is prepared to accommodate the public with

FIRST-CLASS CONVEYANCES

which can be obtained at all hours, and at

REASONABLE RATES

FOR CASH.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Remember the place, D. Rose's Old Stand, opposite R. Simmon's Stables.

J. SHALTRY.

July 26th, 1877. 11

R. T. GRAY. JNO. McGREGOR.

Gray & M'Gregor

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED

FRESH WATER HERRING,
WHITE FISH,
SALT WATER SALMON,
No. 1 LABRADOR HERRING
FRESH OYSTERS, (Diamond Brand.)

GRAY & M'GREGOR

Have also received

SUGAR CURED HAMS,
ROLLED BACON,
James's Jellies, Marmalade, &c.
Coal Oil in 5-gal. Tins,

etc., all of which we offer at low prices.

GRAY & McGREGOR.

Your Property is safe in the Ottawa, Insure with it.

The Ottawa Agricultural
INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000.

$50,000 deposited with the Government for the protection of policy holders.

Head Office, Medcalf Street, Ottawa

THE above Company insures nothing more hazardous than Farm Property and Private Residences. It covers loss by lightning, if horses or cattle insured are killed on the owner's ground.

Farmers will find it to their advantage to insure in this company, also parties living in isolated residences in towns, as the rates are much lower than those of companies doing a general business. The company insure buildings against loss and damage by lightning, even where fire does not ensue.

R. P. HAMILTON,
Agent.

Office, 27 *Campbell Street, Belleville.*

Belleville, June 6th, 1877. 10

AGENT AT MADOC:
J. A. ORR, "REVIEW" OFFICE.

HAVE YOU NOT
been fooled long enough with high prices?
HELP US TO

Crush Monopoly.

If you study your personal interest encourage those who will give you the most for your money, and if we cannot show you as good goods, and some better, than you can find in any store here then we don't ask you to buy. We make this remark because some of the merchants have told parties that all our goods are old stock. Call and see for yourselves.

Double-width ulster cloth $1.15 per yard, worth $2.25. Double-width Devon west of England cloth $1.15. Double warp fine wool for suits or coats double-width at $2.50 per yard, sold here lately at $4 and $4.50; same goods not so heavy double width $1.50, usually $2.50 to $3. Various other qualities equally cheap. Waterproof cloaking double-width 55c. per yard, usually sold at $1.25. Beautiful double-width Seal Skin cloaking $1, usually $2.50. Best scarlet flannel in market 40c. per yard, well worth 60c. A very heavy wide flannel in scarlet, purple and blue 20c., worth 35c. Beautiful tartan dress goods 17c. per yd, usually 30c to 35c. Heavy check goods, dresses or shirts, 12½c per yd, worth double. Winceys and other dress goods from 7c per yard up. Ready-made coats and pants or to order very cheap. Cardigan Jackets and shirts about half price. Striped twilled cotton and crown ticking about half price. Beautiful all-wool French delaine 17c per yd, worth 30c to 50c, would make nice wedding dresses. Good brown linen, warranted, 12c to 14c per yd, about half what you are paying daily. Beautiful shoulder shawls 30c each, not half price. Large double tartan shawls $2 each. Warranted all linen wide table cloth 28c to 32c per yd. Red and white damask 55 per yd, usually $100. We can shew you the best towels in Madoc, and cheap towels from 5c. each up. Border and hemmed pocket handkerchiefs from 3c up. Large table oil cloths for 50c, no better, usual price $1.50. Batting 4c, equal to what you are paying 7c to 10c. Good wool blankets $1.40 per pair, worth $2.50. Large heavy quilts $1.60, worth $3. Beautiful leather mits lined 35c to 45c, selling elsewhere at $1. Warranted kid gloves and mits lined 65c per pair, well worth $1.50. Warranted pure nickelite forks and spoons, Wilkes' make, about half price. Hundreds of other articles at equally low prices. We can show you reading combs for quality the like was never seen here, and over 1000 fine combs at 2c each, or 18 cents per dozen. 20 doz. horse brushes 18c each. Clothes brushes 18c each. Whitewash brushes 20c. Don't be humbugged for we will guarantee to do everything advertised. *Positively no credit.* Hides pelts, deacons, butter, lard, eggs, oats, wheat, peas, rags, pickings, &c., &c., taken. Delays are dangerous, so come quick and get bargains such as you never saw in your lives before.

B. SCOTT & CO,
Victoria Block,
And near the Grist Mill.

CLEARING SALE
OF
Boots and Shoes.

The subscriber now offers for sale,

AT COST PRICES

the balance of Sale Stock now on hand in his shop in the

VILLAGE OF MADOC,

Must be all sold by the 10th of February.

CUSTOM WORK

In all its varieties as usual.

A. MORRICE,
Belleville and Madoc.

My Mary and I.

'Twas evening in May and the soft zephyrs sighed
Through branches low bending above;
My Mary and I as we wandered along
Whispered softly of beauty and love.
We'll make us a nest like the birdling I said,
And never shall part any more.
Oh, yes! she replied and can furnish it nice
At M. Maybee's Furniture Store.

Fair creature their is many a wealthier man
Would gladly have you for a bride;
But no one can love you more fondly than I,
My treasure, my beauty and pride.
Oh, had I a mansion, with carpets of gold
And silver I'd cover the floor.
Smiling she said, you can purchase the best
At M. Maybee's Furniture Store.

I'll spread you a couch upon which to recline
When evening shall call us to rest.
Of the fleeciest down. But she said with a sigh,
I like a hair-mattress the best.
Then so shall it be love, and the tables inlaid,
And seats from some distant shore.
Oh, no! she exclaimed they have elegant chairs
At M. Maybee's Furniture Store.

But Mary, alas, I must sadly confess
My means are but slender as yet;
To furnish the house in the style I would like,
Would hopelessly plunge me in debt.
To ask you to share my poor lodgings and board
Is something that I should deplore.
She said with a smile, you can buy cheap for cash
At M. Maybee's Furniture Store.

We went, happy day, can I ever forget
The pleasure that beamed in her face.
As she gazed at the marvels of beauty displayed
In M. Maybee's wonderful place.
We furnish'd our nest in elegant style,
Been married a twelve month or more,
And we'll never regret the day that we bought
At M. Maybee's Furniture Store.

The Medical Hall,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

CHARLES G. WILSON,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

AND CHEMICALS,

Fancy & Toilet Articles,

Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Receipts carefully compounded, and all orders answered with care and dispatch.

A FULL LINE OF

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY

and WALL PAPERS always on hand.

Intending purchasers will do well to call and examine the stock before buying elsewhere, as they will at all times find it complete, and prices low for cash.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S TRAGEDY.

One day as I wandered, I heard a complaining,
And saw a poor woman the picture of gloom;
She glared at the mud on her doorstep, (t'was raining,)
And this was her wail as she wielded the broom :—

"Oh! life is a toil, and life is a trouble,
And beauty will fade and riches will flee :
And pleasures they dwindle, and prices they double,
And nothing is what I could wish it to be.

"There's too much of worriment goes to a bonnet ;
There's too much ironing goes to a shirt ;
There's nothing that pays for the time you waste on it ;
There's nothing that lasts but trouble and dirt.

"In March it is mud ; it's slush in December;
The midsummer breezes are loaded with dust ;
In fall the leaves litter; in muddy September,
The wall-paper rots and the candlesticks rust.

"There are worms in the cherries, and slugs in the roses,
And ants in the sugar, and mice in the pies;
The rubbish of spiders no mortal supposes,
And ravaging roaches and damaging flies.

"It's sweeping at six, and dusting at seven ;
It's victuals at eight, and dishes at nine ;
It's potting and panning from ten to eleven ;
We scarce break our fast ere we plan how to dine.

"With grease and with grime, from corner to centre ;
Forever at war and forever alert,
No rest for a day, lest the enemy enter—
I spend my whole life in a struggle with dirt.

"Last night in my dream I was stationed forever,
On a bare little isle in the midst of the sea;
My one chance of life was a ceaseless endeavour
To sweep off the waves e'er they swept over me.

"Alas, 'twas no dream! Again I behold it!
I yield ; I am helpless my fate to avert!"
She rolled down her sleeves, her apron she folded,
Then laid down and died and was buried in dirt.

How a Brock Copper Cancelled a Debt of $500.

The following, which we copy from the Morrisburg *Herald*, was written a short time ago for that paper by Mr. Thos. S. Wood, father of Mr. A. F. Wood, of this village. We may add that Mr. Wood is over 80 years of age, and has an unusually vigorous mind and clear memory for a gentleman of his years :—

In the year eighteen hundred and fifteen, there lived in the town of Kingston a man by the name of Samuel Ackroyd. He was a wholesale merchant, and had, during the two previous years, sold goods to a young country merchant, named Samuel Harlow, to the amount of $1000, and had received satisfactory payments for the same. About three weeks before the Proclamation of Peace between England and the United States, Harlow came to Kingston and purchased $800 worth of goods, paying $300 down, and leaving a balance due Ackroyd of $500. As soon as peace took place, the value of merchandize fell fifty per cent. Harlow went to Kingston, and told Mr. Ackroyd that the goods he had bought of him would not bring half the money that he had promised to pay for them and requested him take them in payment at a discount of forty per cent, as he, Harlow, was not able to pay for them. They quarrelled, and Ackroyd threatened to put him in gaol.

Harlow returned home, and in twenty-four hours he sold all his goods to his friends, and his store was empty. Ackroyd *capiaseil* Harlow, obtained a judgment against him for $510 and costs, and put him in gaol, saying he would get his pay or keep him there ten years. In order, however, to fulfil his threat, according to the provisions of the law at that time he had to pay Harlow one dollar per week, payable every Monday morning, before 10 o'clock.

At the time that Harlow was put in gaol, there was a great scarcity of small change as a circulating medium in money affairs, and much inconvenience was felt among all classes of business men. As soon as the Yankees found out the scarcity, they smuggled into Upper Canada large quantities of "Brock Coppers." They were eagerly accepted without regard to real value, and in a short time the country was glutted with the *spurious coin*.

A few weeks after Harlow's imprisonment, a meeting of the business men of the Town of Kingston was called for the purpose of stopping the circulation of a coin composed of spurious metal, and known as "Brock Coppers" and the following advertisement appeared in the Kingston newspapers : "WE THE undersigned, Merchants, Hotel Heepers, Grocers, Mechanics, and business men of the Town of Kingston, do hereby make the following statement that : Whereas the circulation of the aforesaid Brock Copper has become a nuisance, and a loss to the holders thereof, we do hereby agree that we will not offer them in payment for any articles that we purchase, nor receive them in payment for any articles that we sell. They are composed of spurious metal, and are of *no value*."

Signed by sixty four of the business men of Kingston with Samuel Ackroyd's name at the head of list.

Five days after the appearance of the above notice, Mr. Ackroyd had occasion to go to Montreal, and expecting to be absent from kingston about a fortnight, he left money with his Lawyer, Allan McLean, *Esq.*, to pay Harlow his weekly allowance. The next Monday, Mr. McLean went to the Gaol and met the Gaoler's wife, Mrs. Dulmage, at the door. He handed her some money, saying, "here is Harlow's dollar. I wish you to give it to him immediately. It is now just 9 o'clock. You know he must have it before 10 o'clock."

She took the money, and went to the Debtor's room, called Harlow, and said, "here is the dollar that Ackroyd sent you," and was about to put it in his hand at once. When Harlow said "count it to me, I am afraid he has not sent enough."

She said, "here are three pieces of silver, 1s 3d., each, making 3s. 9d., and here is a Halifax shilling making 4s. 9d., and here are six coppers making one dollar."

"Count the coppers," said Harlow, carefully eyeing them, and noticing one "Brock Copper," among them but saying nothing about it, but adding "I don't take black money. If I have got to play the gentleman on a dollar a week, I must have all white money."

She said "I have no time to be fooling with you, I'll put the money in a tea-cup, and set it on the cupboard and whenever you want it, it is ready for you."

Harlow waited till noon and then sent for his Lawyer. The Lawyer came and asked Mrs. Dulmage if she had the money that she had offered to Harlow. She said "here is 4s. 9d., in silver, and 3 pence in coppers."

The Lawyer asked if she was willing to make oath that that was the very money that she had shown Harlow. She replied in the affirmative. He said "please count the coppers again, and name them."

"Well, here are six coppers."

"Please tell of what kind."

"Well, here are five old coppers, and one new 'Brock Copper.'"

A "Notary Public" was sent for, before whom Mrs. Dulmage made oath to the facts. The Lawyer gathered all the papers and documents appertaining to Harlow's imprisonment, and enclosing them with the newspaper containing the aforesaid advertisement, Mrs. Dulmage's affidavit, and the money, in one package, sent it by mail to the Court of Judges at York, and ten days after the Sheriff received an order saying that as S. Ackroyd had failed to pay S. Harlow the money required by law, he must set said Harlow at liberty as the debt was cancelled. Harlow accordingly came out with flying colors, and said he could not see the reason the Kingston people had for making such a fuss about "Brock Coppers." For his own part he thought they were better than gold, and he should have a hand-full to remember Mr. Ackroyd by.

American Sympathy for England.

In a sermon at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, a short time ago, the Rev. Dr. Talmage, in speaking of the three great events of the week—Stanley's return, the Pope's death, and Russia's triumph —says :—The third event of the week is volcanic : Turkey crushed, Russia triumphant, England aghast, the world confounded ! What next ? you ask. That's what all the world asks. There has not been such an intense moment in European politics during our lifetime as this moment. If England halt she becomes a second rate power ; if she march, then all Europe is an armageddon. May the God of nations appear in this crisis ! I am glad that the Turkish Empire has perished. She was an old butcher, and the most cheerful page of her history to me is her obituary. When shall the miserable old carcass be buried ? Where are the spades long enough to dig a hole deep enough ? But I have no admiration for the conqueror, Russia. We have heard from that nation a great deal of snuffling about religion during the past year. What does she care about true religion ? She has been one of the world's most dreadful oppressors. Where is Poland ? Where are the myriads who have strangled under the choking pressure of the hard heel ? I will not hide the fact that my deepest sympathies at this moment are for England. She has not always acted kindly to this nation, but what is the use of keeping old grudges good while the fact is certain that England and the United States stand side by side to-day in the great cause of civilization and Christianity ? (Applause.) When England is humiliated the Church of God and the Cross of Christ are humiliated. Look at her churches, Bibles and missionary societies, her universities ; look at her throne, the purest in Europe if not in all the world. (Applause.) The girl Victoria, kneeling with her ecclesiastical adviser on the night before her coronation, made vows to God and promises to England, not one of which has she ever broke. (Applause.) Her sorrows have been the world's sorrows, her bereavements the world's bereavements. Wherever there's a heart that knows how to admire pure, consecrated Christian womanhood, there is an admirer of Queen Victoria. We unite with all chapels and cathedrals of England, and all the good people of the earth, in praying, singing, and shouting God save the Queen ! (Applause.) The fact is that the most we can do in this crisis of the world's history is to implore God to rise for the safety of His Church, for the deliverance of the captives, for the downfall of despotism, for the ransom of all nations: Let sin perish and Christ reign. Though the ploughshare of battle cut through from St. George's Channel to the China Sea, Christ shall have all the dominion and all the power and all the glory, world without end. Amen and amen !

Rejected the Terms.

The old saying that some men would want more if they had a billion was exemplified yesterday when a Windsorite and a Detroiter got into a dispute at the ferry dock. Said the Canadian, "You ought to be well pounded, and I'm the man that can do it ! However, I don't understand the laws over here, and don't want to be locked up. If you will come over to Canada I'll pay your fare both ways on the boat, buy your dinner, treat you to the cigars, lick you till you can't squeal, and send you home with beef on your eyes."

The American thought of the proposition awhile, and then asked :

"If I go over with you will you buy me a new overcoat ?"

"I—I—yes, by thunder ! I will !" replied the road Windsorite.

"And a suit of clothes ?"

"No, I wont ! That's asking too much !"

"Well, those are the only terms I was ever licked on," calmly rejoined the other, "and your rejection of them shows that you are all blow and no fight."

They took it out in jawing.—*Detroit Free Press.*

E. MOUNCEY, TREASURER,

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE

MUNICIPALITY OF MADOC,

For the Year ending 31st December, 1877.

RECEIPTS.

1877.			
Jan'y 1—To Cash balance on hand per last Audit			$ 30 92
" Thomas Allen, Collector, Roll 1876		3731 21	
Back Taxes, Eli 22, con. 7		20 00	
" 1875 and 1876		150 00	
Roll 1877		1097 00	
			4998 21
Legislative Grant for Schools		513 00	
Proceeds of Note discounted at Consolidated Bank		729 29	
			1242 29
Wild Land Tax, collected by County Treasurer			1096 78
License Fund, 1877		119 90	
" second distribution		15 88	
			135 78
Land Improvement Fund		30 55	
Municipalities Fund		111 70	
			142 25
Fines.—A. F. Wood, Esq.		9 00	
W. H. Tunelty, Esq.		5 00	
			14 00
			$7660 23

EXPENDITURE.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

James McLure, work and gravel	$ 11 50	$
Charles Lewis, work near Canniff's	9 00	
Levius Empey, work near Jackson's Mill	25 00	
G. Sexsmith, 6 and 7 con	50 00	
John Sagar, bridge on 10th con	7 00	
W. Blair, repairing scrapers	7 00	
John White, for scrapers	19 26	
James O'Hara, surveying road near his place	11 00	
James McLure, for gravel, McCoy's	2 00	
Samuel Rollins, on Dufferin street	75 00	
S. D. Ross, account sidewalks	10 00	
D. McKinnon, ditch across his place	12 00	
Robert Best, at Ellis's hill	19 50	
S. McMechan, between 3 and 4 con	40 00	
John Allen, near Golding Cheese Factory	36 00	
T. Lynagh, on Hart's flats	3 75	
W. Thompson, 16 and 17, 7th con	10 00	
J. Burris, 10 and 11, 6th con	10 00	
Robert Woods, 8 and 9 con	5 50	
James McLure, culvert Hazzard's corners	8 00	
John Mooreraft, Hart's flats	23 50	
John Allen, near Golding Cheese Factory	39 00	
O. Johnston, work near his place	15 00	
Samuel Wannamaker, Dulmage's hill	30 00	
James Roy, work near Elziver	15 00	
" "	10 00	
John Wannamaker, near Sexsmith's	25 00	
James Moore, Golden Cheese Factory	12 00	
George Semple, Jas. O'Hara's hill	40 00	
S. Driscoll, No. 2 road beat	10 00	
A. Allen, Hart's flats	2 75	
Robert Best, on bridge	2 00	
J. McNamara, 10 and 11 con	40 00	
James Moore, west of Hazzard's	5 00	
S. Rollins, Dufferin street	6 75	
A. B. Ross, account sidewalks	30 00	
J. Broad, work at Quirk's pond	15 00	
James Bateman, work near his place	8 00	
James McKnight, compensation for road	35 00	
John Robertson, account sidewalks	8 50	
John Allen, work on McCoy's hill	48 00	
William Ellis, work at Hazzard's	5 00	
T. Lynagh, 9 and 10 con	17 00	
John Sagar, work near Palmer's	10 00	
Charles Green, between 5 and 6	30 00	
G. McCoy, lot 14, con. 10	8 00	
Adam Allen, work near Blakeley's, 1876	25 00	
William Fox, on Palmer's hill	50 00	
John Christie, work on sidewalks	15 00	
H. McGee, between McGee's and Mooreraft's	25 00	
Robert Burnside, letting jobs on roads	20 00	
J. McNamara, work near Bateman's	25 00	
		1022 05

COUNTY TREASURER.

For County Taxes	3336 07	
Interest on Debentures	162 26	
		3498 33
Legislative Grant to Schools	513 00	
County Assessment	513 00	
		1026 00

PRINTING.

Intelligencer Printing Co	59 83	
North Hastings Review	63 65	
		123 48

WILD LAND TAXES.

School Section	No. 17	22 00	
	8	46 50	
	4	7 60	
	13	8 40	
	16	31 00	
	Elzevir.. 3	6 88	
Inspector's order	do. 2	10 00	
	Madoc.. 7	44 12	
	14	23 50	
	5	1 90	
	19	75 00	
	5	23 43	
	6	25 26	
			325 59

BLIND AND INDIGENT.

F. Daws, for support of Zeron	60 00	
" " child	40 00	
L. Gilligan	40 00	
Samuel Daws	40 00	
D. Cameron	40 00	
John Duggan	20 00	
Sarah Franklin	16 00	
Mrs. Parks	20 44	
Mrs. Covert	12 00	
John Ebbens	7 00	
John Daly, funeral expenses, &c	25 50	
Thomas Drews	10 00	
W. Hudgins, keeping paupers	1 50	
Mrs. Read	6 91	
		341 45

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A. F. Wood	16 00	
P. Vankleek	18 00	
Chas. English	18 00	
W. J. Allen	18 00	
Stephen Reed	18 00	
		88 00
Court of Revision	16 00	
Selecting Jurors	16 00	
		32 00

SALARIES.

Jones and Breakell, Auditors	16 00	
Moore and Long, Assessors	80 00	
R. Burnside, road survey 1876 and 1877	47 00	
John R. Ketcheson, clerk	75 00	
Thomas Allan, collector, 1875	75 00	
" " 1876	75 00	
E. Mouncey, treasurer, to October 31st, '77	75 00	
		443 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. Squires, constable	3 00	
D. McDonald, "	3 00	
John R. Ketcheson, Returning Officer	12 00	
" Registrar	9 20	
R. H. Breakell, Poll Clerk	4 00	
G. W. Sine, "	4 00	
Chas. Gwynn, Returning Officer	6 00	
John R. Ketcheson, Voters' List	10 00	
" Postage account	6 85	
P. Quinn, for wood	4 50	
B. C. Sills, taking Ross to gaol	5 00	
Rowsell & Hutchison, for seal	8 00	
N. Ward, taxes refunded	1 10	
W. Bristol, rent of room for election	4 00	
R. H. Breakell, examining Collector's Rolls	5 00	
Dunn, Bristol, and Pringle, fence-viewers	3 00	
D. McDonald, serving notices Court of Revision	10 00	
Consolidated Bank, Interest	20 00	
C. G. Wilson, stationery	10 40	
J. R. Ketcheson, attending Court of Revision	2 40	
E. T. Ferguson, attending fairs	19 18	
Moore and Long, serving notice to officers	10 00	
Treasurer's expenses to Belleville	2 50	
" Postage account	2 40	
P. R. Palmer, insurance on Town Hall	7 50	
		174 13
		$7074 03

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts	$7660 23
Expenditure	7074 03
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$586 20

We, the undersigned Auditors duly appointed, have examined the Vouchers and accounts and find the same correct as above.

ROBT. H. BREAKELL,
JAMES CASKEY.

Madoc, Feb. 4th, 1878.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857

ANDREW WRIGHT,

DEALER IN

Choice Family Groceries

PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS.

Wines, Brandies, Gins, Spirits, Porters, Ales, &c.

The best brands, imported direct from the manufacturers, kept constantly on hand.

Confectionery & Biscuits

A specialty.

FRUIT IN SEASON.

FLOUR AND FEED!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Also a general assortment of

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE.

All Kinds of Farmer's Produce taken at Highest Market Prices.

Wright's Block, Durham Street, Madoc, Ont.

E. D. O'FLYNN & BRO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

The principles which founded the firm, have always characterized it, and shall be maintained, are one price only, and the smallest profits compatible with the existence of the business.

WANTED.

A good cheap Tea and Tobacco can be had at J. Harper's.

Three pounds of forty-cent Tea for One Dollar. Good value for fifty cents per pound.

Three pounds of forty-cent Tobacco for One Dollar.

Still a lot of those Cheap Crockery and Glassware on hand.

JOHN HARPER.

Madoc, November 8th, 1877.

REMOVAL

Of the new Bakery to a more central part of the village, opposite the Post Office.

JOHN C. DALE

Begs to return thanks to the inhabitants of Madoc and the surrounding country for their kind patronage since commencing business, and to inform them that he has rented the shop of Mrs. VanNorman, for a Grocery, and will always keep on hand a choice stock of Candies of his own make.

My cottage bread will be the old English Batch Loaf, which for sweetness and closeness cannot be surpassed.

Furnishings for Socials and Teameetings got up at the lowest possible charge.

A supply of my bread can constantly be found at the store of G. M. Brooks.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

BAKERY,

..Opposite the Post Office,..

GROCERY,

1st Door East of Chard's Grist Mill.

J. CAMPBELL DALE.

Madoc, Jan. 30th, 1878. 17

For the New Year.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a choice selection of

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware,

Boots & Shoes, Confectionery,

AND A SELECT STOCK OF

Wines and Liquors for medicinal uses.

GIVE ME A CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES

that I have one of the best and cheapest stocks in the village.

G. M. BROOKS.

Fall & Winter Goods

—FOR—

1877 and 1878.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MADOC:

If you want cheap goods call and see my prices.

I intend to sell my entire stock at Montreal Wholesale Prices.

As the stock is all new and bought at the lowest market prices, and having no old stock, bought at war prices, to dispose of, you will find it to your advantage to inspect it before purchasing elsewhere.

I could give you a list of prices, but to satisfy yourselves call and see and you will be convinced that there is no humbug.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices, such as Lard, Butter, Hams, &c., &c.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Bargains, Bargains!

BARGAINS.

Go to W. T. White for genuine Bargains in Furniture. The largest and cheapest stock in North Hastings to select from.

W. T. WHITE.

Overcoats,

Overcoats,

Overcoats.

Having a large stock of Overcoats on hand we have decided to sell them at a reduction of 25 per ct. Don't forget our 40c Tea, the best value in Madoc.

THOMAS CROSS.

THE
North Hastings Review
WILL BE PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
AT THE OFFICE,
VICTORIA BLOCK, MADOC
AT THE RATE OF
$1.50 Per ANNUM, POSTAGE PAID,
$1.25 if Paid in Advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:
Eight cents per ine first insertion, and two cents each subsequent insertion.
Business Cards of 10 ines and under, $4 per year.
Yearly advertisers liberally dealt with, and terms made known on application.
JAS. A. ORR & BRO.,
Proprietors.

C. F. AYLSWORTH, P.L.S. & C.E.,
INSPECTOR OF COLONIZATION ROADS. Madoc. 1

GEO. D. DICKSON,
BARRISTER, &c., Belleville. Money to loan at low rates.

G. D. RAWE,
CLERK OF THE SIXTH DIVISION Court, County of Hastings, Commissioner in B. R., &c., &c., Madoc, Ont.

WM. WRAY,
TOWNSHIP CLERK, HUNGERFORD, Commissioner in C. P., Conveyancer, &c. TWEED, - ONTARIO.

J. S. LOOMIS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN.
RESIDENCE, - MADOC.

GREAM & HENDERSON,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, NOTARIES, Attorneys, Conveyancers, &c., Madoc.
OFFICE IN VICTORIA BLOCK.

DOUGALL & FALKINER,
BARRISTERS, BELLEVILLE. MONEY to loan on farm property at very low rates.
A. R. DOUGALL. | N. B. FALKINER.

P. G. DUNCAN,
AGENT for Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines of all kinds. Also solicits subscriptions for the NORTH HASTINGS REVIEW. 35.

CHARLES BUTLER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly.
RESIDENCE, - STIRLING, ONT.

FRALECK & BLAIR,
BARRISTERS, &c., No. 27 Campbell St., (opposite New Opera House,) Belleville.
E. B. FRALECK. | HUGH BLAIR.
N. B.—Money to loan at 8 and 8½ per cent on straight loans. 10

E. JAMES,
COUNTY AUCTIONEER, ISSUER OF Marriage Licenses, Insurance Agent, &c. Bridgewater, Ont. Sales attended by the day or on Commission. Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to. 7-1y

PETERSON & PETERSON,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Insolvency, Mechanics' lien cases, Conveyancers, &c., &c.
OFFICE—Corner of Bridge and Front Sts., over Clarke's Drug Store, Belleville, Ont.
A. M. PETERSON, B.A. C. W. PETERSON, B.A.
Money to loan on improved farm security. Interest 7½ per cent., per annum. 16

Hearts of Oak Lodge,
No. 139, O. Y. B.
A REGULAR meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Lodge-room, Madoc, **On Thursday Evening, March 21st,** at 8 o'clock, p. m. sharp. Visiting members cordially invited.
J. R. ORR, Secretary.

MADOC LODGE
No. 179, I. O. O. F.
THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Hall, on
Monday Evening, April 1st,
At 8 o'clock.
N. M. MAYBEE, Rec. Secretary.

MADOC LODGE, NO. 48
A. F. & A. M.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be held at the Masonic Hall,
Tuesday Evening, April 16th,
at the hour of 8 o'clock. A general attendance of members is requested. Visitors are cordially invited. By order,
JAS. O'HARA, Jr., Secretary.

North Hastings
SAW MILL
Having fitted up the above mill in
FIRST-CLASS RUNNING ORDER
I am now prepared to saw lumber for $2.50 per 1000 feet, and refuse, or one-half the lumber.
ALL KINDS OF FARM PRODUCE
taken at cash prices.
A. L. SAGER.

VALUABLE
FARM AND MILL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
PART of Lot No. 6 in the 3rd Concession, Township of Madoc, containing 150 acres, on which there is erected a first-class Saw Mill, with plenty of timber in vicinity; Frame House, Kitchen, Wood-house, Frame Barn, Shed, Carriage-house, Stables, and all necessary out-buildings; some Fruit Trees; well watered, well fenced, and about 60 acres under cultivation; within three miles of Madoc village.
Also east half Lot No. 6, 2nd Concession. This Farm is covered with a growth of very superior pine timber which renders it especially valuable.
Title indisputable. Terms made known on application to the undersigned,
JAS. O'HARA, Jr.
Madoc, March 29th, 1877. 1-3m.

North Hastings Review.

JAS. A. ORR & BRO., Proprietors. ["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."] TERMS: $1.50 per Annum, $1.25 in advance.

Vol. 1, No. 51. Madoc, County of Hastings, Ontario, Thursday, March 21, 1878. Postage Prepaid.

FARM FOR SALE.
BEING Lot No. 8, 14th concession of Huntingdon, containing 150 acres, 500 apple trees on the premises. Good frame barn and log house, well fenced. Also 200 acres composed of Lot No. 10 in the 13th concession, same township. Title to the above indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises.
47 JOHN BAILEY.

FARM FOR SALE,
OR TO RENT.
THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 13, in the 5th concession of Madoc, containing 100 acres, more or less, 75 of which are in a good state of cultivation, and the rest well timbered. It is situated on the gravel road, 4½ miles from the village of Madoc. On the premises are erected good farm buildings, and there is also a good well of water. Title indisputable. Apply to
HURAM WANNAMAKER.
December 11th, 1877. 37-3m

JAS. WHYTOCK,
Grocer & Provision
DEALER,
Keeps constantly on hand a first-class stock of
CHOICE GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,
Which will be sold at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
FARMERS' PRODUCE of all Kinds
Taken in Exchange.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

E. L. WEISS,
Watchmaker & Jeweler
MADOC, ONT.
A GOOD STOCK OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
AND JEWELRY
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Gold Watches, Chains and Jewelry
GOT UP TO ORDER,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Repairs promptly attended to.
GREAT REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

MONEY TO LOAN!
THE CANADA
LANDED CREDIT COMPANY,
TORONTO, ONT.
To Farmers of Madoc and Vicinity:
Do you want to pay off a Mortgage?
To build a new House or Barn?
To make improvements by fencing or clearing?
Or for any other purpose?
APPLY TO
The Canada Landed Credit Company.
EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST
and ample time given, with privilege of paying as soon as you please.
For further particulars apply to
A. F. WOOD,
MADOC.
Madoc April 2nd, 1877. 1
Loans made outside the Company if required, at long or short dates.
A. F. WOOD.

OUR BIBLE AND OUR QUEEN.

I know there's a charm in foreign lands
That England cannot boast;
But can their beauties make amends
For what the exiles lost?
The sense of sweet security
Is nowhere found, I ween,
As in the land that takes its stand
On its Bible and its Queen.

Bright suns may shine, rich plants may grow,
Enchanting scenes abound;
The heavens with gorgeous tints may glow,
And gems bestrew the ground;
But when the heart's encompassed all
That may be heard or seen,
It turns once more to England's shores,
Its Bible and its Queen.

The birthright that is dear to me
Let others treat with scorn,
I deem it precious privilege
To be a Briton born;
And honest pride o'erflowed my heart
Wherever I have been,
To own the land where people love
Their Bible and their Queen.

Then here's to England, dearer far
Than any spot on earth;
Where justice makes her dwelling-place,
And freedom takes her birth.
What though the skies may be less bright,
Our hills and dales are green;
And where we're blest with what is best,
Our Bible and our Queen.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Adam missed one of the luxuries of life. He couldn't laugh in his sleeve.

An Irish agricultural journal says that potatoes should be boiled in cold water.

A handkerchief flirtation is a very simple thing. It only requires two fools and two handkerchiefs.

"I shall follow her soon," said a sad-eyed man at the grave of his wife. Within a month he was following another woman.

Punch's Mental Philosophy: What is mind? No matter. What is matter? Never mind. What is the nature of the soul? It is immaterial.

Thirteen is an unlucky number of persons to have at a dinner party—particularly if there is only enough to go around comfortably for twelve.

A young lady who has suffered from "baggage smashing" has had her trunks covered with flannel this season, having heard that flannel is a good chest protector.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark, unfathomed caves of Ocean bear;
Full many a maid who toyed with kerosene
Has gently clambered up the golden stair.

A popular clergyman in Philadelphia delivered a lecture on "Fools." The tickets to it read: "Lecture on Fools. Admit one." There was a large attendance.

She was an innocent servant girl, but she had presence of mind, and when she broke the stove wrench in attempting to shake the kitchen stove, she promptly explained to her mistress, who came in at the instant, that the cat did it.

Sunday-school teacher: "What do we understand by 'suffering for righteousness' sake?" Boy, promptly: "Practicing hymns in the morning, teacher, and Sunday-school in the afternoon, and Bible-class in the evenin'."

An Irishman has improved upon Ossian. He says: "I returned to the halls of my fathers by night, and I found them in ruins. I cried aloud, 'My fathers! where are they?' and echo responded, 'Is that you, Patrick McCarthy?'"

Receipt for making a Russian name: Take three alphabets and shake them up in a hat; then throw on a table like dice; pick out those letters that fall right side up, stick them in a line, then add either the "itch" or "koff," and you have a genuine, full-fledged Russian General's name.

Pettengil says the first Returning Board of which he has any recollection was a shingle, in the hands of his father. The three—shingle, boy, and father—used to hold frequent committee meetings in the back shed, but the returns came in so swiftly that a fair count was impracticable.

There is a precocious six-year old boy who is wonderful on spelling and definition. The other day his teacher asked him to spell "matrimony." "M-a-t-r-i-m-o-n-y," said the youngster, promptly. "Now, define it," said the teacher. "Well," replied the boy, "I don't exactly know what it means, but I know mother's got enough of it."

One thousand shingles, says a newspaper item, will cover one hundred square feet of surface. One shingle, by the way, will cover six square inches of bad boy, and if properly applied where it will do the most good, will be productive of as much benefit and more noise than the one thousand shingles on the one hundred square feet of surface. Figures won't lie.

A boy tried his first pipe the other day. When his father came home to dinner he found him braced against a barrel, with his legs spread apart, his hands and lower jaw drooping listlessly, and a deathly pallor overspreading his face. "What is the matter with you?" inquired the amazed parent. "My—teacher is—sick," gasped the boy. "Well, you mustn't feel so badly about it, Tommy," said the father kindly. "She will get well again, without a doubt." And then, stepping into the house, he observed to his wife that he was the most sympathetic boy he ever saw.

Seventeen colored men having leaned up in a row against the south wall of a building near Vicksburg, by-and-by one of them remarked: "Well, now, dis is curus weather. 'Fears like I could hear de buds startin' outen de trees. Will Brudder Gardner please 'splain what sort uh weather is gwin to prevail aroun' heah in 'bout a week? 'cause Vennor is jest a little mixed." "Gemlen," replied the aged man as he walked down the line, "de best way is to be on bof sides of de quesshun, an' den you is ready for de main emergency. Before I left home dis noon I tole de ole woman to git out my white vest an' linen coat, an' put all de buttons back on. Den when I got down town I contracted for de use of fo' thermometers an' six snow-shovels, an' I'se pufickly willin' to let de weather blossom out or freeze up. Der's nuffin like takin' time by de padlock." (Yah! yah! by the other sixteen.)

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

What a mighty empire is that to which we belong! Look at the colonies and dependencies, covering one-third of the surface of the globe and containing nearly one-fourth of its inhabitants! Newfoundland is the oldest colony, the Beer country in Africa the latest addition. In this hemisphere Britain holds:—

	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Canada	3,352,361	3,578,792
Bahamas	3,021	39,162
Bermudas	24	12,121
Falkland Islands	6,500	803
Guiana	76,000	192,491
Honduras	13,500	24,710
Jamaica and Turks Islands	6,900	510,354
Leeward Islands	723	120,491
Newfoundland	40,200	146,536
Trinidad	1,755	109,638
Windward Islands	775	284,078
Total	3,801,774	5,021,166

Her colonies at the Antipodes alone rival in extent the biggest of the Empires of old:—

	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Queensland	678,600	120,104
South Australia	760,000	185,626
Western Australia	978,000	24,785
New South Wales	323,437	503,981
New Zealand	106,258	256,260
Victoria	88,198	731,528
Tasmania	26,215	101,785
Fiji Islands	7,403	142,000
Total	2,968,112	2,066,069

In Africa she now holds 242,250 square miles of territory and 1,730,000 subjects. India has an area of 904,000 square miles and a population of 190,500,000 souls, and her other Asiatic possessions swell these huge figures to 927,000 square miles and 193,360,000 souls. In Europe she has Malta, Heligoland, and Gibraltar 165,000 subjects, and in the three kingdoms, the birthplace of the race about 33,000,000 people. Hence the total number of souls under British sway is nearly 250,000 000, equal, as before said, to one-fourth the world's population, while the area of the empire covers a third of the world's surface!—*Mail.*

HOW TO TEACH.

The true way to teach, and govern the young, is to inspire in them a love for and an inclination toward that which you propose to have them perform. Engage their industry, and stimulate their application by handling them as if they were free and independent beings,—as though their good actions and motives came from themselves. It is almost useless to impose on them tasks that are irksome, that they regard as a burden, in which they see no good reason for their efforts. The mind takes an aversion to that which it performs without any relish. Now teachers must so insinuate themselves into the sympathies and feelings of the taught, as to make their guide and control to blend with the wishes and interests of the children; in other words, to so apply the forces of moral power, that they shall guide and control imperceptibly. The *selfish* principle is the grand obstacle to moral training. All goes smooth as long as there is *no* bone of contension. We must repress this strong instinct, teach self-control, check every outbreak of evil passion by leading the mind to contemplate something that will give pleasure to the child, and at the same time develop a principle of generosity, by making that appear so beautiful as to awaken a love for yielding,—changing *selfishness* into enlightened self-interest, which regards others as a means of sweetening the delights of life in association. The teacher is relied upon to furnish occupation for the opening faculties of the mind, not only, but to direct its efforts and suggest its first distinct ideas, on the most important questions in conduct and morals. The growing faculties of the mind may be "nipped in the bud" by neglecting that culture of the heart, in which seeds of immortal life and heavenly intelligence have been curiously wrapped by the Almighty.

A Musical Genius.

A musical genius of remarkable ability has made his appearance in Walkerton of whom the *Telescope* speaks thus: "Those who have heard Master George Fox, son of Mr. C. A. Fox, of this town, perform on the piano, will bear us out in saying that he possesses musical talent of so high a character as will scarcely be equalled on this continent. Though the lad is only seven years old, he gave such proofs of his fine appreciation of musical sounds as to astonish those who heard him. At the concert on Monday night he was placed at a distance of about ten feet from the piano, and facing the audience, his back being turned toward the piano, so that it was impossible for him to see the instrument, yet he told off every note as quick as it was struck. Not only did he tell single notes but he would call off as quick as struck any number of accords or discords as well in the lowest base as in the highest treble. He did this without any hesitation, showing that sounds were as familiar to him as physical objects are to the eyes of ordinary mortals. While Master Fox possesses this high musical talent he is by no means an oddity. He loves play as well as any boy of his age, and learns his lessons at school as well as ordinary boys. We have no hesitation in saying that with life and health Master Fox will prove one of the greatest musical geniuses the world has ever produced."

The young ladies of Alvinston have pledged themselves that they will not keep company or associate with any one who drinks liquor.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The March sittings of the County Council opened in the Shire Hall on Tuesday, March 11th, at two o'clock.

WARDEN'S ADDRESS.

He said it afforded him a gratification to meet so many members of the Council present at this the second session of the year. This circumstance showed that the members were ready to perform the duties of their office. Since the last meeting of the Council nothing deserving of special attention had occurred to bring before the members—unless it was the bad condition of the roads throughout the County. He had signed a requisition on the Treasurer for the County Surveyor for $1,574.15 also an order on the same official for $5,142.09; and he countersigned an order for $21, incurred by a job in Hungerford which was ordered last year; he had also given an order to Mr. McGurn on the treasurer for $50 for land used as a road, a committee appointed to inquire into this case having ordered it. He had not yet succeeded in making a settlement with the Grand Junction Railway Co., although negotiations to attain that end were now in progress. He knew nothing to prevent a consummation of the desired object in time, but at this time there was a difficulty between the company and Mr. G. E. Henderson in regard to certain costs. The question may, however, be settled before the closing of the sittings of the Council. He had asked the Solicitor for his opinion upon the account for the advertising of the sale of wild lands, and that gentleman had told him subsequently that he had looked into the matter and would give a written opinion on the same for this meeting, but he was out of town just now, and had therefore not presented it. He had expected to have been able to lay before the members the accounts of 1877, but they had not yet been completed. The Auditors had, however, examined the books up to the time of the death of the late Treasurer and a report on that will be presented. He had not asked the appointment of a short-hand reporter, as no action had been taken by the authority of Belleville, although Mr. Holden had promised to look after the matter. He believed that the city should pay one-half of the cost, and he (the Warden) would not ask for the appointment, as the County, if he did, would have to pay the whole expense. Before the Council adjourned a By-law to raise $20,000 to pay off the Grand Junction claims and the various draws on the Sinking Fund would be introduced. The reports of the Gravel Roads and Finance Committees and that of the County Surveyor would be laid before them, as well as other subjects. In conclusion, he hoped the session would be profitable to the County, and pleasant for all the members who were present.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following was presented and read:

From John Johnston, inspector of Schools for South Hastings, stating that the amount of his account and the vouchers for the same has been passed as separate items.

From J. J. Farley, one of the Auditors, stating that the late Treasurer's books had been examined and found correct.

From the County Surveyor in regard to the tenders for wood.

REPORTS.

The County Surveyor's report was read as follows:

The bridge at Embury's has been completed at a cost of $186.64, and also that at Chisholm's which cost $415.29; the wood contracted for has been delivered; the Surveyor has examined the boundary line between Sidney and Murray, from the road on the east side of the Trent to the northern boundary of Trenton, and found the distance to be 593 rods, and the grading of the same for a road with culverts for the same would cost $1.25 per rod. The approach at Downings' Rapids' Bridge should be raised. The bridge at Saylor's requires planking. Two culverts are needed between Chisholm's rapids and Frankford; the bridge at Duggan's should be raised and widened.

The report was referred to the committee on Roads and Bridges.

The report of the Committee on Gravel Roads—handed in by Mr. Flint, the Chairman—is as follows:—

1st. That from the 18th of January to the 11th of February $126.75 was expended on the Smithville road in repairing it.

2nd. That from the 11th of February to the 11th of March $358.72 has been expended on the Hungerford road, between Roslin and Thomasburg, in placing gravel thereon for use.

3rd. That for the same time $34.87 was expended in placing material along the Jamieson road.

4th. That $195 has been advanced on account of gravel, and 794 yards had been drawn at various points.

5th. That from want of snow contractors for gravel have not been able to fill their contracts.

6th. That $46.87 has been expended on the Madoc section, and 123 yards drawn for repairs.

7th. That $30 has been expended on the Smithville road in drawing stone.

8th. That $102.12 has been expended in Madoc village road leading to Bridgewater.

9th. That the total orders thus far amount to $894.58.

10th. That the Superintendent has been instructed to build a board fence at Knight's on the Smithville road.

11th. That the Superintendent has been ordered to repair the roads as far as possible at present.

12th. That an abstract statement of the amount of work done accompanies the report.

Mr. Grass took exception to the item of expenditure on the road in Madoc village, on the ground that other places needed the expenditure far more than it did.

Mr. Flint said it would cost as much or more to bring material from other places to it—besides the work was needed.

The report was adopted.

PETITIONS.

The following were handed in and read:—

From Henry Corby and others for a bridge, near Corby's Mills, over the river Moira.—Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

From Messrs. Young, Orr, and Cronk, applying for the publication of the Auditor's report, at one-half the usual cost, provided it was not printed in the City papers.—This was placed on fyle until a Printing Committee was appointed, to which it could be referred.

From James Houston and others, for a grant on the boundary line road between Thurlow and Tyendinaga, near Phillips' Corners,—Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

From John Moore, for a grant for a road between Elziver and Kaladar—Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

From Samuel Anderson and others, asking that $700 or $800 be laid out on the boundary line road between the County of Lennox and the Township of Tyendinaga.—Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The Committee appointed to enquire into Mr. McGurn's claim for compensation for a piece of ground used as a road by the county in Tyendinaga, reported recommending that Mr. McGurn be paid $50.

Mr. Pearce gave notice of a by-law to raise $20,000 to pay off Grand Junction Railway claims and draws on the Sinking Fund.

On motion Mr. Jamieson, of the Hamilton Iron Bridge Company, was heard. He said that his firm had already contracted a number of iron bridges in Canada, and that they had given general satisfaction. The bridges were of iron and were durable and substantial.

A communication on the above subject was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

In regard to the McGurn claim, Mr. White said it had caused considerable talk in Tyendinaga. He considered that when parties had or used lands which belonged to the County, an injustice was done the community. Through mistake a certain road run through his place and when the error was discovered, it was only right that he should buy the land which was the old allowance and which was now fenced in by him. He moved that all parties encroaching on the road between Marysville and Lonsdale, between lots 30 and 31, be requested to move their fences off the same.

Mr. Curry seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. White read an account of Mr. Collins' for $208. Mr. C's. claim arose out of the building of a bridge which caused his land to overflow. He (Mr. C.) had also furnished stone for a bridge. In bringing up this subject, Mr White disavowed any knowledge of the account.

The matter was referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Council went into the Committee of the whole on Ways and Means. Mr. Flint in the chair.

Several accounts were read and ordered to be paid.

On the reading of the account of the Intelligencer Publishing Company, for the printing of the sale of wild lands, the Warden read a telegram from Mr. Bell, County Solicitor, who gave his opinion that the County was not liable.

Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.—Granted.

Council adjourned till 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The Council re-assembled at 10 o'clock.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following was presented and read:—

From E. Mouncey, resigning the position of Treasurer of school moneys for the Township of Madoc.

In reference to this the Warden stated that Mr. Mouncey was Treasurer of the Township of Madoc, and as such the school moneys had to pass through his hands.

Mr. Vankleek asked if Mr Mouncey's bonds were not held by the Treasurer.

The Warden said they were.

Mr. Flint said this matter had not come under the cognizance of this Council.

Mr. Francis said the Council had no more to do with his bonds than those of the Sheriff.

PETITIONS.

From Michael Doyle and others praying for the continuation of a road in Tyendenaga, from Marysville to Meagher's hill.—Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

From Michael Corrigan and others for the same object.—Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

From B. M. Crouse and others urging the consideration of a claim for work done by Hooper & Marsh on a bridge at Cole's creek.

Mr. Flint considered that the matter was irrevalent to this Council. This matter was seven years old, and if we entertain it it is difficult to tell when it will end. Mr. Bradshaw received all the County owed him, and because he did not pay his debts it was not right to ask the County to pay it. He considered that this petition should not be entertained.

Mr. Grass said Mr. Bradshaw's plan for bridges had been adopted. He thought it right to pay for the iron used in the bridges.

Mr. Armstrong said the petition had been signed by many residents of Frankford, and he would therefore ask that it be considered by the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. White objected to this petition, for if the door was opened for matters like this, there was no telling where it would end. Our experience with this man had been costly, and on his opinion, the request should not be entertained.

The Warden said the petition did not claim that the County owed them anything, but they were unable to collect their pay, although they had resorted to the law.

On motion the petition was not entertained.

Mr. Cross came in.

The Public Accounts Committee reported having examined the accounts of the County surveyor, and found that since the last session of the Council $970.75 had been expended on completed work. A detailed statement of the expenditures accompanied the report.

Mr. Kavanagh suggested that the cost of each team, each man employed and how much paid him, and the cost of the timber used, should accompany the report.

Mr. Craige read the cost of the teams, the price of labor, and lumber.

Mr. White said that by an agreement the County Surveyor was allowed $3.00 per day for one team, and $2.50 for each additional team, and that the men were paid $1.00, $1.25, and $1.50 each.

Mr. Flint approved of itemizing each charge, as it was in the report of the Gravel Roads Committee.

Mr. Armstrong asked that those statements be printed.

Mr. Flint said this would cost too much. Those desiring information could obtain it at the Treasurer's office.

The report was adopted.

BY-LAW.

Mr. Pierce introduced a By-law to raise $20,000 to pay the Grand Junction Railroad claim, and the draws on the Sinking Fund.—Referred to the Committee on By-laws.

NOTICE.

Mr. Peck gave notice of a By-law to amend By-law 127, and to repeal By-law No. 280.

Council went into Committee on Roads and Bridges. Mr. Cross in the chair.

On motion, Mr. Pettit was heard in reference to his bridge model. He stated that he had been asked by members of the Council to get up a model which would be superior to those now in use. After investigation, he had completed a model, the points of excellence in which he explained. His bridge he considered more durable than other wooden bridges, its material was less liable to rot, and its vibration was very limited. A span 60 feet long could be placed on good piers for $365, and guarantee it for 14 years less the wear and tear of the wood.

Mr. Ashley said if this model was superior to others he thought it best to try it and build one span.

Mr. White considered that the Finance Committee and the County Surveyor should look into this and make a report on it.

This suggestion was accepted.

On motion, Mr. Jamieson, of the Hamilton Iron Bridge Company was heard. He said that the question of iron bridges had been well tested. The matter now to be considered was whether it would not be better and cheaper to construct iron bridges instead of those made of wood. Iron bridges with long spans can be built cheaper than wooden ones, as the centre pier can be dispensed with. As the company he represented is a Canadian one and had to compete with American companies he hoped if an order was given and the difference between the cost of each small, he would ask that his company's claim be considered. He was prepared, if ordered to do so, to build a good bridge which in the end would be a benefit to the corporation.

The petitions for the continuation of the road from Marysville to Meagher's hill were again read, and on motion were deferred to the June session.

The petition for a grant of $700 or $800 to be expended on the road between the County of Lennox and the Township of Tyendinaga, was deferred until June.

All petitions for grants for roads or the altering of roads were on motion laid over till June.

The County Surveyor's report was again read.

The Surveyor asked that a culvert near the Allan Settlement road be built.

Mr. White said that when required small culverts should be built by contract, as it would cost too much to have the County Surveyor take his men a long distance to do a small job.

The Surveyor said it was better to have all culverts built well and substantially.

Mr. Gordon said he knew that when culverts were built by contract they proved unsatisfactory, as they did not last long.

On the reading of the clause relating to the road on the east side of the Trent, Mr. Francis moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means for an appropriation. In support of his motion Mr. Francis said this request had been frequently made, and as the Surveyor had reported on it action should be taken now.

Mr. White said this County should not build this road unless the County of Northumberland and Durham or the Township of Murray should bear an equal share of the cost. If this were done he would support the motion. It was in accordance with law that boundary line roads should be built by the interested municipalities at a like cost to each.

Mr. Francis contended that so far as

roads between municipalities were concerned, some one had to take the initiative, and in six months the second party could be compelled by law to pay dollar for dollar of the costs incurred. The section through which the road ran should now receive some consideration.

Mr. Armstrong said he did not think the Council would object to giving a small grant.

Mr. Grass said ten teams of Northumberland used that road to one from this county.

Mr. Peck said in six months the municipality benefitted by this road could be compelled to pay its just share.

Mr. White said the "six months" never came, and experience with the people of the adjoining counties proved this.

Mr. Francis' motion was passed.

The report was passed and the Committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again.—Granted.

The Warden left the chair, it being 12 o'clock.

Council met at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Gunter gave notice of a By-law to assume as a County road the road leading from Millbridge to Murphy's Corners.

Mr. Vankleek moved, seconded by Mr. Caskey, that a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Mouncey for acting as Treasurer in regard to the school moneys of Madoc.—Carried.

Mr. Cross asked if he could introduce a By-law to alter the incorporation of the Village of Madoc.

The Warden said it was without the power of the Council to pass such a By-law.

Mr. Cross said that some of the lots had been wrongly surveyed, and it was proposed to correct this. He asked if the By-law of incorporation could not be amended and the matter allowed to lie over, and be enquired into to-night.

The Warden said he would not object.

The petition of George Young *et al* was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The partial report of the Auditors was referred to the same Committee.

Mr. Armstrong moved, seconded by Mr. Grass, that the Dominion Government be petitioned to put a protective tariff on grain, the same to be considered and acted upon by a Committee consisting of the Warden, Hon. Mr. Flint, Messrs. Emo, Francis and James T. Bell.

The Warden hoped this would not be pressed. He considered it presumptuous for the Council to pass such a resolution. He hoped the matter would drop.

Mr. Flint said he hoped the subject would be allowed to drop.

Mr. Armstrong said other Councils had petitioned the Government for this purpose.

Mr. Cross said he was a free trader, and would oppose the motion.

Mr. Flint said he was also a free trader. There was a great diversity of opinion on this question, and it would be perfectly futile for us to take any action. Such a resolution, if passed, would have no more effect on the assessment than pouring water on a duck's back.

Mr. Ashley considered that as a general election was coming on, when the question would receive a full discussion, it was not necessary now to pass such a motion.

Mr. White said the only way to get free trade with the United States was to meet them with their own weapons. What the farmers of this country wanted was only what was just and fair. We are here as representatives of the agricultural class, and we must look after their interests; and he therefore hoped the mover would press his motion.

Mr. Lee thought it was not right for the Council to take action in this matter, neither was it right it should be introduced here. It should be acted upon by the Legislature. Such a motion had a tendency to create political feeling here, and he would therefore favor its withdrawal.

Mr. Armstrong said he would press his motion, and call for the yeas and nays.

The Warden said this matter had been under discussion at Ottawa, and disposed of, as the parties had declared themselves it was upon this question that the next election would hinge. He hoped the motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. Kavanagh would vote against the motion.

Mr. White said he would like to see the feeling of the Council taken on this question.

The Warden said if the resolution passed, he would not sign it as an individual.

Mr. Ashley said had he introduced the motion he would have been charged with bringing up political matters in the Council. This he would say, that any of his votes had been given irrespective of parties. For his own part he would rather not vote.

Mr. Anderson said if free trade was to be general, he would hold up both hands. He deprecated the introduction of matters, if they were political, into the Council.

Mr. Armstrong asserted that a majority of the ratepayers of Sidney were in favor of protection.

Mr. Cross said this discussion took up the time of the Council for nothing. Of course the resolution could be passed, as the majority of the Council were Conservatives.

Mr. White—and Liberal Conservative.

Mr. Grass—Free Trade or Protection; let us have one or the other.

Mr. Lee said this was not a place for the discussion of such a question.

Mr. Flint said it struck him that if this motion were withdrawn it would be for the best, for whether it passed or not, its introduction would be considered a political move. He would vote against any system that would not give us reciprocity with the United States. He again urged the withdrawal of the motion.

Mr. Gordon said it was a pity that so many were so tender of their political consciences. It would be no harm for the members of this Council to give an expression of opinion on the subject.

The Warden said the motion showed a leaning towards one party.

Mr. Ashley argued in favor of protection and averred that when the present protective party was in power it did nothing to create a protective tariff. Were he in the chair he would act as the Warden had said he would, yet he (Mr. Ashley) would rule such a motion out of order.

Mr. White asked if this was a useless motion why raise such an objection to it? If it was not going to hurt any one let it go on. No one had spoken of this in connection with politics only Reformers. We are going to beat you if we can, and if we can gain the votes of men like Mr. Flint we'll beat you.

Mr. Lee considered the motion out of order. A protective tariff would suit—in his opinion—a manufacturer, speculator or business man, but not a farmer.

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. Cross gave notice of a By-law to amend the By-law incorporating the Village of Madoc.

Mr. Curry moved, seconded by Mr. White, that the Surveyor be instructed to notify parties to move their fences off the road allowance between the Townships of Tyendinaga and Richmond.

Mr. Francis considered the motion unnecessary, as the law empowered the Surveyor to do that now.

Mr. White said this would strengthen the hands of the Surveyor.

The motion was passed.

Committee on Roads and Bridges resumed.

Mr. Ashley moved, seconded by Mr. Weese, that the County Surveyor be instructed to rebuild the bridge at the Bronk cheese factory as soon as practicable.

In support of the motion Mr. Ashley said that when O'Brien's bridge was carried away the bridge and the road in its vicinity had been considerably damaged by the large travel over it, and as it had been used in lieu of a County bridge during that time the County should now rebuild it.

Mr. Flint endorsed the remarks of Mr. Ashley.

The motion was put and carried.

The report as a whole was adopted.

Moved by Mr. Gordon, seconded by Mr. Murphy, that the Surveyor be instructed to repair Black Creek Bridge.—Carried.

The claim of Mr. Collins, for $200 for land and the damage caused by the construction of a bridge, was again read.

CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

War News.

ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN DIFFERENCES INCREASING.

LONDON, March 18.—Consols declined to-day on the rumor that Lord Derby had resigned. The rumor was probably of stock jobbing origin. The *Morning Post* congratulates the country on the unanimity of the Ministry in the present critical position. In the House of Commons this afternoon,

Sir Stafford Northcote announced that the existing circumstances justified the Government in keeping the British fleet at Constantinople. He said it was not true that Russia had refused to admit Greece to the Congress, but had merely raised the question as to the footing on which the Greek representative should be admitted.

Vienna advices state England has refused to take part even in the preliminary Conference of ambassadors until Russia gives a formal engagement that all the clauses of the Treaty will be submitted to the Congress. Prince Gortschakoff has merely reiterated his promise that the full Treaty will be communicated to the Powers.

A Pera correspondent says England strongly protested at St. Petersburg against the Russian advance towards the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

A Vienna despatch says the misunderstanding between Russia and England makes no progress towards a satisfactory settlement.

A Constantinople despatch says 25,000 Russians have arrived at Tchataldja from Tirnova. The Turks are carefully patrolling the Bujukdere road.

At the sitting of the Hungarian Delegation to-day almost all the speakers declared they would vote in favor of the credit, but hoped for a peaceful solution. The Austrian delegation granted the demand of the Minister of War for 657,000 florins for military stores.

The *Times* says the latest phase of the difference between Russia and England seems to be that Russia, while admitting the right of the Congress to discuss all the points of the Treaty, declines to be ultimately bound by the decision of the majority of the Powers.

A well-informed St. Petersburg correspondent of the *North German Gazette*, Berlin, states that Russia will not allow any interference with the points concerning the war indemnity, Armenia, or Bessarabia.

A Constantinople special says it is reported important despatches from England were communicated to the Sultan on Saturday. A Council was held which decided Turkey should remain neutral in the event of a difference between England and Russia.

A Paris correspondent states the proposal to convene a preliminary conference to settle the programme for the Congress has been generally coldly received as unnecessary.

LONDON, March 19.—A Vienna despatch says the deadlock between Russia and England is complete. Austria and Germany are altogether opposed to England's demand. Austria has been confidently informed of the conditions of peace, and considers them moderate and susceptible of further modification at the Congress.

A Vienna despatch says the Hungarian delegation unanimously adopted the vote of credit for 60,000,000 florins.

A Paris special says:—It is stated that Russia now proposes to read the whole treaty to the Congress, leaving it the right to select the articles for discussion. It is believed England will refuse the compromise, and that Russia will eventually yield.

SALES.

Credit sale, on Wednesday, 27th inst., of the farm stock and implements belonging to Mrs. Gilbert Reed, lot 5, 4th con., Madoc.—$10 and under, cash; over that 8 months, by furnishing approved notes. Sale at 10 o'clock.

FATAL MISTAKE.—Mrs. James Latimore of Cartright Township, accidentally poisoned her two sons aged 11 and 13 years, by administering a dose of strychnine instead of worm powder.

ST JOHN, N. B., March 18.—Rumors have prevailed lately that the burning of a farm house at Wickham, Queen's Co., was the work of an incendiary. As a family of six persons named Peardon perished in the flames, an investigation is suggested. It is generally believed, however, the fire was accidental.

VARIETY.—A lady from Tamworth visiting in Prince Edward last week, enjoyed the triple felicity of a sleigh ride, a waggon ride, and a boat ride, all in one day. She was driven in from the country to Picton in a sleigh, took the stage (on wheels) for Napanee, and crosses the open water of Peterson's ferry in a skiff. What country or winter can show such a delightful variety of modes of travel within a few hours' time and twenty miles space?—*Beaver.*

North Hastings Review

MADOC, MARCH 21, 1878.

AT A MEETING of the Committee of the Liberal Conservative Association of West Hastings, on Saturday last, Hon. Lewis Wallbridge was selected to run as the candidate for the Commons.

THE HON. WM. MCDOUGALL has been chosen by the Conservative party of Lennox to be their standard-bearer at the next election, in opposition to Hon. R. J. Cartwright. Rather hard on the people of Lennox when they cannot get a home man to face the music.

A MAN named James Alexander, a farmer living about a mile from the village of Brighton, committed suicide on Saturday morning last by first cutting each arm with a razor and afterwards his throat. Deceased was fifty-five years of age, respected, and temperate.

ACTIVE preparations are being made all over the country for the approaching political campaign. Conventions of both parties are the order of the day, and candidates are being nominated for both the Commons and Local House. The contest will no doubt be one of the keenest ever known in Canada.

MR. D. L. K. RINE, the noted temperance lecturer, has got himself into a serious difficulty by endeavoring to make too free with a young servant girl at the house of a Mr. J. C. Hurst, in Stratford. He was brought before the Police Magistrate, who, after hearing the evidence, committed him for trial, bail being accepted, himself in $1000, and two sureties of $500 each. Mr. Rine elected to go before a jury.

ACCORDING to the *Witness* the Aldermen of Montreal are not very choice in their language towards each other. At a meeting on Friday Ald. Holland, in reply to something said by Ald. McShane, said "That's a lie." Ald. McShane—"Well, you're a gentleman, and that's another lie." The discussion waxed warm, when finally Ald. Laurent suggested that the two gentlemen should go out on the Champ de Mars and settle the affair.

A REIGN OF TERROR exists in the city of Montreal at the present time, as hardly a day passes without some person being shot at, or attacked by rowdies and maltreated. On the 10th two young men, one a Briton and the other a Catholic, were stabbed in a general fight. On Friday two young men named Baker and Riley, while returning from a Gospel meeting, were attacked by a number of rowdies and severely beaten. On Sunday a Mr. Hamilton was attacked and nearly killed, and on the evening of the same day a laborer named James Hill was also brutally attacked. The same night sub-constables Kilfoyles and Larinee approached a crowd of eight or ten fellows who were standing at a street corner, when one of them drew a revolver and fired at the constables, the ball whizzing past their heads. These are only a few of the many acts of lawlessness which are being committed daily.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA the "patriot," lectured in Toronto on Monday evening last. As was to have been expected it was the occasion of a disgraceful riot, the windows of St. Patrick's Hall in which he lectured being broken by repeated volleys of stones by the mob, who afterwards made an attack on Owen Cosgrove's hotel, completely wrecking it. Revolvers were freely used, and in the fight five policemen were struck with stones and severely injured. It is thought probable that one of them may die. One young man was shot in the shoulder, and a large number received broken heads from the batons of the police, as well as from the stones. Rossa left the city on Tuesday; where he stopped during his visit is a mystery. In entering and leaving the Hall he was not recognized by the mob outside or no doubt he would have been warmly received, although his lecture was not of a treasonable character. It is said that it will take $8,000 or $10,000 to cover the damage to windows, &c., by the stone throwing, which will have to be paid by the city.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE ACT.

Among the provisions in the new liquor bill, introduced into the Dominion Parliament during the present session, which will be known as "The Canada Temperance Act of 1878," are the following:—It confers powers on any county or city to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors except for medicinal, mechanical, or sacramental purposes. For medicinal purposes, the certificate of a doctor is required; for sacramental, a clergyman; for mechanical, a sworn application certified by two justices. On the certified application of one-fourth of the registered voters of a county or city, the Governor-General issues a proclamation in the *Gazette* stating that after sixty days a *plebiscite* will be taken after the manner of the Dominion elections by the sheriffs or other persons appointed by the Governor-General in Council. If a majority of the electors vote in favor of the law, it comes into force on the expiration of the license term, so as to avoid conflict between local and Dominion jurisdiction. The law once in operation in a county or city it stands for three years absolutely, and is then repealable only on application and by election as before. The vote will be by ballot with heavy penalties against corrupt practices. The expenses will be borne by the Dominion.

Political Hypocrites.

RESPECTFULLY ADDRESSED TO "PROTECTION" IN NORTH HASTINGS "REVIEW"

There is not a doubt, my friend, that the Editor of the *North Hastings Review* in your estimation, is indeed a very considerable man.

Therefore, I was not at all surprised upon casting my eyes over last weeks edition to see your excruciating sympathies extended to him, because to use your own words, "some spoiled children chose to have their bills printed in the Ontario Office". Indeed, after reading, I thought you both pretty considerable men, as all the world acknowledges that it is only such lofty, grand souls as you two represent that take notice of God's weak and erring ones.

And oh! that it might be my humble office to do ample justice to your separate merits and virtues! But methinks it will take abler pens than mine to collect the scattered sweets of your characters.

To go back to the foundation stone of Mr. Editor would take too much of my precious time; therefore, let it suffice you to revel in his amiable qualities since he first began to play his part in your little village.

You all know that he came in like the month of March—meek as a lamb, canvassing for a non-political paper; so benign and simple in his pleadings for support that it seemed almost a sin to refuse him. And gently hearts grew soft, and they promised their support to a man whom nature intended for a fool. A systematic education made a printer, and your last election proved him both a coward and a hypocrite. One who ever since has been seeking to slander the very men on whom he relied most for support—the business men of the place—and he now whines because, (children as they are), they know enough not to further credit him with bows for his poisoned arrows. I confess I hardly know which the public ought most to pity, the man who has signed himself "Protection", or the printer he professed to protect; but I am sure I cannot fail to think characters so finished, at least beyond the vegetable pills. And I was not a little surprised to see the pills of a man whose Mr. Editor has so basely slandered through his paper, advertised in its columns. I think some people have about as much idea of consistency as a man blind from his birth has of purple or sky-blue. At least, when they are fooled into buying knives to cut their of throats. My opinion is that it would be to the interest of the place if it could boast a few more of those political bigots, such as Mr. Orr mentions on one page of his paper, as too un-Christian and unmanly to do printing for; and then on another page so consistently insert thy *Christian* and manly letter of Mr. "Protection" who, with the same breath, abuses those he professes to protect. But let's all play Christian and forgive him, as we know what ails he bites that chooses only the feathers which add love and beauty to its own wings.

FREE TRADER.

We copy the above choice *morceau* from last week's *Ontario, verbatim et literatim.* As stated in these columns on a former occasion, we do not intend to lower ourselves to bandy words with a man who ignobly and cowardly attacks us under an anonymous name. If "Free Trader" has a good cause he ought not to be ashamed to manfully acknowledge himself its champion, and by doing so he would not only gain the respect and confidence of his friends, but would give us the satisfaction of knowing what manner of man we had to deal with. "Brick" Pomeroy says, "God hates a coward;" we have an equal contempt for the man who, under a screen, would make such false and slanderous personal accusations as contained in the above letter. The article itself, or the medium through which it was introduced to the public, is not calculated to seriously embarrass our business prospects in this place, therefore we reprint it in the REVIEW in order to give it a wider circulation. The most miserable coward in existence can hide behind a fence and idiotically call his superior a fool, &c., but it is a contemptible trick, and is applauded only by those who have lost all sense of decency and courtesy. The perpetrator deserves no notice whatever, although you may feel disposed to turn and throw your boot at him. We cannot but deplore in this instance that the *abler* pen of the writer was wielded so ignominiously. There is no doubt he has mistaken his vocation, and should at once enter the field of journalism and literature for which his talents so evidently fit him. It has been an unpardonable waste of time, for which there is no excuse, that dormant talent should have been confined so long to selling tape and tin horns to country farmers when a world-wide reputation awaited him with open arms. We advise him to apply at once for a position on some of the leading journals of Europe or the United States,—or better yet, he might find it more congenial to his taste in the sanctum of the *Daily Ontario.* There the literary capacity of the writer, assisted by the blundering propensity of the printer, would surely develop itself. The above letter is a specimen.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 15.—Edmonton advices say Sitting Bull is fomenting trouble between the Mounted Police and the Blackfoot Indians over the enforcement of the Buffalo Protection Act. Trouble is feared.

A CLEVER ROBBERY.

BOSTON, Mass., March 16.—Yesterday, while President Hall, of the Leckmere National Bank, East Cambridge, sat alone in the parlour of the bank, a man entered and asked Hall to step out to transact business with a lady in a carriage. Hall accompanied the man to the vehicle, where the lady began deliberately to count a roll of money to pay, as she pretended, for a draft. Hall could not wait, and returned to the bank. Soon after the carriage drove hurriedly off. Suspecting something was wrong, Hall made an examination, and found $50,000 in money and securities had been stolen. It is supposed the job was done by three men and the woman, two of the men having hidden behind the door in the hall of the bank. The President was absent only two minutes.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 17.—Through a blunder of a keeper at the penitentiary this afternoon, six of the most desperate prisoners in the institution escaped after beating the keeper badly. They ran to the shore, stole a boat, crossed the North-West Arm, and got into the thick of the woods before they could be reached. Several parties are in search of them, but none have been captured as yet.

AYLMER, Ont., March 15.—Last night, about nine o'clock, as two young men named Bowen and Close were talking to one Clark (the latter being intoxicated) with a view of getting a conveyance to take him home, a distance of about three miles, he (Clark) drew a revolver and fired, the ball penetrating Bowen's abdomen. Clark was arrested shortly afterwards, and placed in the lock-up for the night. Drs. Clark and Sinclair, after probing for the ball for some time, failed to find it. Bowen's recovery is doubtful, but he is doing well under the circumstances.

LATER.—Clark was before the magistrate this morning, and was sent for trial.

At Otis, Ind., a negro woman belonging to a troupe of jubilee singers sang with so much sweetness and fervor that the citizens grew enthusiastic in their admiration. They gave her as "a testimonial of approval of artistic merit and humble worth," a purse of silver dollars. She got drunk with the money, and when one of the admiring citizens helped a constable to arrest her, she fatally stabbed him with a knife.

DOUBLE POSTAL CARD.—A new style of postal card has been introduced in Germany. It consists of two cards of the ordinary size attached together, each stamped, the object being to facilitate the return of answer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY HEIFER.

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, lot 5, 3rd con., Madoc, on or about the 1st of January last, a two year old Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY DEVOLIN.

Madoc, March 20th, 1878. 51-4t

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Alexandra Factory Company will be held at the Factory, on TUESDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1878, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m.

WILLIAM FEENEY, Jr., President.

Madoc, March 15th, 1878. 51-2t

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 6, 3rd Concession, Thurlow, containing forty-five acres. There is on the premises a good frame barn, and frame house containing five rooms; a good well of water at the door. The land is in a good state of cultivation, within half a mile of Canifton. The gravel road leading from Canifton to Ross's corners runs across the lot. For particulars apply on the premises to

GEORGE DUNCAN.

Thurlow, March 13th, 1878. 51

NOTICE.

To Tavern-Keepers, Shop-Keepers, Wholesale Merchants, Brewers, and Others.

NOTICE is hereby given that all applications for Licenses for the sale of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors, in the North Riding of Hastings, for the year 1878-79, must be made on or before the first day of April next.

Blank forms for application can be obtained from the Inspector.

EDWARD MOUNCEY, Inspector.

Madoc, March 20th, 1878. 51-2t

WRIGHT'S

Grocery, Provision,

—AND—

LIQUOR STORE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

Now carried on by the subscriber, who will conduct the business upon the old established system of always keeping on hand a well selected and full assortment of

WINES,
BRANDIES,
GINS,
SPIRITS,
PORTERS,
ALES,

&c., &c., of the best brands, imported direct from the manufacturers.

Also a full assortment of

Confectionery & Biscuits

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

FRUITS IN SEASON,

FLOUR AND FEED!

All wholesale and retail.

Farmers' produce of all kinds taken at the highest market value

JANE WRIGHT,

Wright's Block, Durham street, Madoc.

Madoc, March 20th, 1878.

To Sugar Makers!

EDDY'S

BEST 2-HOOP PATENT PAILS

15 cents each,

Or $14.00 per hundred.

SYDMER ROSS & CO.

DR. LOOMIS' DISPENSARY

—AND—

GENERAL DRUG STORE.

We have opened out in our new premises, in the Victoria Block, a full and complete stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Coal Oil, Lamps, Burners, Lamp Glasses, Perfumery, Toilet, Castile, Barbers' and Barbers' Refined Soaps and Toilet articles of every description, Patent Medicines, Brushes of every variety, as Paint, Cloth, Whitewash, Varnish, Blenders, Stripers, Tooth, Nail, etc., Chamois Skins, Chest Protectors, Feeding Bottles, Tubing by the foot, Enemas, Syringes, Trusses, Prescription Bottles, Dietetics, as Corn Starch, Sago, Vanilla, Extract of Meat, etc., Druggists' Varieties, Stationery of every description, Brandy, Wine and Gin, for medicinal purposes, of the very finest brands, and Drugs of every description, warranted pure and unadulterated.

In fact I will keep a full and complete assortment of everything usually kept in a First-class City Drug and Pharmaceutic Establishment. Having purchased my goods in the largest markets of this Dominion, for cash down, *I intend to sell at a slight advance on cost for cash,* at the time. Being convinced that the ready pay system is the only sure way to succeed in business, I will therefore sell cheaper than any other house of the kind in this place.

Having secured the services of a first-class chemist, I hope to merit the same liberal patronage which has been extended to me during the last twelve years as medical practitioner (which I shall also continue) by the public generally and my numerous friends in particular, for which I take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks.

J. S. LOOMIS.

ENTERPRISE REWARDED!

JOHN MOUNCEY.

MADOC CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

It is nearly two years since we commenced business as Merchant Tailor in this village, and to-day we have the satisfaction of knowing that our efforts have been appreciated, from the large and increasing business which we have this fall.

We have pleasure in intimating to the gents of Madoc and vicinity that our Fall Stock of Cloths is just to hand, consisting of

FRENCH AND ENGLISH COATINGS, AND CANADIAN TWEEDS AND OVERCOATINGS,

of the latest designs and patterns.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS A SPECIALTY.

We superintend the cutting department ourselves, and guarantee that every garment will be turned out in a workmanlike manner.

Agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Call and see them in operation.

JOHN MOUNCEY.

Bowen & Ellis,

BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS

are prepared to supply the public of

MADOC AND VICINITY

WITH

BREAD,

CAKES,

CONFECTIONERY,

PASTRY,

ETC., ETC.

Of the very best quality, and at lowest prices for Cash.

Remember the place, opposite Bristols' Carriage Factory, Division Street.

D. BOWEN. E. ELLIS.

B. & N. H. R'Y

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

The Subscriber is just receiving a new stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC,

and in order to make room for it he will sell the present stock

AT COST, FOR CASH,

for the next thirty days. If you want to get genuine bargains give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of Farmers' Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

BLACKSMITHING

and all kinds of general jobbing done on short notice and at lowest prices.

N.B.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by cash or note before the 15th January next, and save costs.

W. A. ROBLIN, Keller's Bridge,

Madoc, Dec. 20th, 1877. 38

North Hastings Review

MADOC, MARCH 21, 1878.

LOCAL AND COUNTY NEWS.

Magistrate's Court.

The adjourned case of Price vs. Campbell was decided on Thursday last, resulting in Campbell being fined $1.00 and costs.

Notice of Meeting.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Alexandria Factory Company will be held on Tuesday, April 2nd at two o'clock p. m.

County Council Proceedings.

We give this week a full report of the proceedings of the County Council for the first two days, taken from the *Intelligencer*. The remainder of the report will appear next week.

More Rowdyism.

Two or three fights took place on Saturday last, one party getting pretty badly used up. In the evening some one raised a false alarm of fire, which had the effect of startling everybody for a short time.

Messrs. Hackett & Shirley.

Formerly of this place, are opening out a splendid establishment in the town of Peterborough. Both are enterprising business men, and know how to push business by liberally advertising.

The Lance.

The cartoon in last week's *Lance* represents the Lieut.-Gov. of Quebec letting out of its den a hydra-headed monster termed "Irresponsible Government," while the Premier and Hon. Geo. Brown look on approvingly.

Mrs. Wright's

New advt. will be found in another column, she having assumed entire control of the business so long carried on by her husband, Andrew Wright. She will keep one of the best stocks to be found in the village, and a perusal of her advt. will repay intending purchasers.

Village Constable.

At the meeting of the Village Council on Monday night Mr. B. C. Sills received the appointment of Village Constable, services to commence from that evening. The appointment is a good one, as Mr. S. has given good proof in the past that he is not afraid to do his duty. Mr. Jefferson Caverly was appointed special constable.

Illustrated Catalogue.

We have received from the Renfrew Fruit and Floral Company, of Arnprior, Ont., a copy of their Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit for 1878. As nearly all the varieties of Fruit, etc., are grown by this Company in a colder climate than our own, we believe they are much more likely to come to maturity and prove successful, if planted here, than those brought from a warmer climate.

Large Eggs.

Mr. Louis Weiss a few days ago presented us with an egg which measured six and a half by seven and three quarter inches and weighed a fraction over three ounces. We were just elevating ourselves into a very complacent feeling that we were the possessor of the largest egg in Madoc, and consequently indulging in delightful anticipation of eating the largest omelet that could by any possibility be made of one egg, when in walked a friend of ours, and in a moment dissipated our dream-land visions, and gave us a tangible and ocular demonstration that we were but a tyro in knowledge of the capabilities of a first-class hen, by producing to us an egg presented to him by Mrs. Gream, which measures six and a half by eight inches, and weighs three and a half ounces. The egg is the product of a Brahma chicken not a year old. If any of our lady readers doubt this, we can set their doubts at rest if they will apply to us; and if they are jealous they can start an amateur hennery and beat it if they can. Eggs sent to us will be carefully measured, weighed, duly acknowledged, and then—eaten.

Village Council.

We are indebted to the Clerk for a copy of the minutes of the session held on Monday evening last.

Council met pursuant to adjournment—all the members present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Dr. Sutton, seconded by Mr. Ross, that the report of the Committee appointed to draft Rules and Regulations for the guidance of the Council be received and adopted. Carried.

Dr. Sutton moved, seconded by Dr. Loomis, that a committee be appointed to draw up a By-law or By-laws for the proper regulation of the village upon the basis of the draft thereof submitted by Dr. Sutton, and that said committee be Dr. Sutton, Mr. O'Flynn and Mr. Ross, and that said committee report at the next meeting of the Council. Carried.

Dr. Loomis moved, seconded by Mr. Ross, that Mr. O'Flynn and the Reeve be authorized to procure the necessary funds required for the immediate use of the Council. Carried.

The Reeve verbally reported that he had paid Whytock and the Archer family out of the proceeds of the Concert, and had a balance left which might amount to twenty or twenty-five dollars.

Dr. Loomis moved, seconded by Dr. Sutton, that Mr. Sills be heard respecting his views for the maintenance of order in the village, and the punishment of violators thereof. Carried.

After hearing Mr. Sills the subject was unanimously left in abeyance until the By-laws contemplated by Dr. Sutton's motion for the proper regulation of the village should be passed.

The Assessor was then heard relative to his duties, principally affecting vacant lots and absentee landholders. After discussion and instruction to the Assessor, the Reeve proposed to place himself in communication with the Councils of other villages and obtain further information.

Moved by Dr. Sutton, seconded by Dr. Loomis, that the members of this Council render their services for the current year without asking any remuneration therefor. Carried.

The yeas and nays having been called for, the following is the vote:

Yeas—Sutton, O'Flynn and Loomis.

Nays—Ross and the Reeve.

Moved by Mr. O'Flynn, seconded by Dr. Loomis, that this Council do now adjourn to the second Monday in April. Carried.

Notes on Education.

The Department of Education has issued a revised and simplified edition of the Daily and General Registers for Public Schools. We have not yet seen them, but trust they are in advance of those at present in use, which, in every respect, are discreditable. More particularly does this remark apply to the General Register, the compiler of which evidently did not know what purpose such a Register was intended to serve. Two years ago the Inspectors' Section of the Ontario Association asked the Minister of Education to revise the Registers. This has now been done. They will hereafter be supplied, through Inspectors, free of cost.

James Campbell & Son, a firm which has long been noted for its enterprise, have recently issued an edition of "Scowton's New Language Lessons." After examining it carefully we feel justified in saying that, in our opinion, it has no equal as an elementary text book on grammar. For Third and Junior Fourth Classes it is just what our teachers need. We hope they will examine it for themselves. In the interests of education it should, at an early date, be placed on the list of authorized books. The Elementary Grammers now in use are far inferior to it.

School Sections Nos. 10 and 14, Huntingdon, have been united, and a new schoolhouse is to be erected on the Gravel Road near the five-mile house. So prominent a situation should have a handsome schoolhouse.

A Perth pupil was recently sentenced to imprisonment for ten days for assaulting his teacher. Serve him right.

A pleasing circumstance connected with the closing of the recent session of the Model School, was the resolution formed by the graduates to prosecute their studies with a view to rising in the profession chosen by them. We trust this determination will not be forgotten. There are too many teachers who, instead of applying their energies to self-improvement, whine and complain about "too high a standard," or "too strict a Board of Examiners." Such persons (we cannot term them teachers) are a hindrance to the progress of any community. We are glad to know that an increasing number of our teachers study diligently, but many do not. Their leisure hours are frittered away in gossipping, novel-reading, visiting, &c. Study is their *bete noir*. To such we would commend the resolve of the Model School students. Procure best text books on the required subjects, and begin now to improve.

"The fire-fly only shines when on the wing;
So it is with the mind; when once we rest
we darken."

Would it not be well for the Teachers' Association to discuss the question of "Public Examinations, and how to conduct them?" The regulations relating to Quarterly Examinations are much neglected. This should not be. Good teachers do not fear to exhibit their work. When properly conducted, public examinations are very beneficial.

The North Hastings Teachers' Association will meet in Stirling, at 10 a.m., on April 12th. The following is the programme:—

"Grammatical difficulties," by Mr. Curtis;
"Method of Teaching Fractions," by Mr. Mackintosh;
"Second Class Arithmetic," (December Examination), by Mr. Rodgers;
"The art of questioning and dealing with answers," by Mr. Thompson;
"Elementary Reading," by Mr. Mackintosh.

Below we give the admirable paper on Grammar given at the December Examination. It will prove valuable to those who are studying with a view to the July Examination:—

TIME—THREE HOURS.

1.A—"'Tis well advised—the chieftain's plan
Bespeaks the father of his clan.
But wherefore sleeps Sir Roderick Dhu
Apart from all his followers true?"
"It is because last evening-tide 5
Brian an augury hath tried,
Of that dread kind which must not be
Unless in dread extremity,
The Taghairm called; by which, afar,
Our sires foresaw the events of war." 10
—*The Lady of the Lake, canto iv., 4.*

B.—The stranger viewed the shore around,
'Twas all so close with copsewood bound,
No track nor pathway might declare
That human foot frequented there.
—*The Lady of the Lake, canto i., 26*

C.—Lopped off their boughs, their boar trunks bared,
And by the hatchet rudely squared,
To give the walls their destined height,
The sturdy oak and ash unite.
—*The Lady of the Lake, canto i., 26.*

(i) Divide into propositions, and state their kind and connection. Fully analyse those in the first extract.

(ii.) In extract A, parse 'it,' l. 5, 'unless,' l. 6, 'Taghairm,' l. 9; in B, 'around,' l. 1, 'all,' l. 2; in C, 'lopped,' 'off,' and 'boughs,' l. 1, 'to give,' l. 3.

(iii.) Construct a sentence containing the word 'bespeaks' used in a sense different from that in which it is used in A.

(iv.) Distinguish 'track' from 'tract,'
'off' " 'of.'

(v.) Explain the derivation of 'chieftain,' 'plan,' 'apart,' 'because,' 'augury,' 'extremity,' 'afar,' 'sires,' 'events,' 'stranger,' 'declare,' 'frequented,' 'height,' 'destined,' 'unite,' and 'close.'

Turn the following passages into good English:—

"When we see the beautiful variety of colour in the rainbow, we are led to enquire its cause."

"Is not Mr. Smith a relative of Mr. Jones, and Jones being in continuous receipt of information from Printem and Bindem, does not this throw a little light on the subject?"

"What shall I say of Verres, who, if he escapes the punishment due to his many crimes, it shall not be for the want of a public accuser to take the part of the oppressed people of Sicily?"

"What kind of a man is he?"

"Religion is reading good books, doing good actions, and not telling lies and speaking evil, and not calling their brother Fool and Race."

"The first thing impressed on us from our earliest infancy is that events do not succeed one another at random, but with a certain degree of order, regularity, and connexion."

"Hoping that I will soon hear from you, believe me yours truly."

"Some persons can only distinguish black, white, and grey."

"Whatever may be thought of the veracity of this story by others, I have confidence in the narrator."

3. Express in as many ways as you can, by varying the construction and by changing the words employed, the fact that the Turks defeated the Russians; and explain the shade of meaning by which each other mode of expression differs from that with which you begin.

4. What is inflexion? Name the parts of speech in which each of the inflexions—Case, Number, Gender, and Person—occurs; and give a definition of each of these inflexions, which will be applicable to every part of speech in which it is found.

5. Give an example of the infinitive mood used as the subject of a verb, as the object of a verb, as a predicate nominative, in apposition with a noun, as the regimen of a preposition, and as the leading word in an adverbial phrase.

6. Give the plural of *x*, two, father, confessor, animalcule, hanger-on, genus, oasis, archipelago; and the singular of species, sorties, strata, flunkies.

7. Define Mood, and state in general terms the function of each mood.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

It has been told me that a report was in circulation that I was to receive "three hundred dollars" for my services as Chairman of the Gravel Roads for 1878. Whoever may have started such a report ought to have known better. If I understand the duties of a Chairman of Gravel Roads, it is to meet the Committee appointed by the Council on Monday afternoon of the day before Council meets, and carefully examine the report of the County Superintendent, to discuss the questions of expenditure on any portion of the roads reported on, as well as what may have been expended in the meantime. For this service an allowance of one day extra is put in the pay list. The Committee organizes in January session, for which there is no charge. The March, June, October, and December sessions being four in number and is all that should be charged for by the general Committee, nor do I see any necessity of the Committee meeting oftener than mentioned.

For overlooking the Superintendent's pay lists and making the necessary entries and giving orders over each month, it need not, from the way the books are kept, occupy more than one or two hours each month. For this no charge will be made by me. Mileage for travelling over the road or roads, and extra day's pay will not be charged by me; yet it is my intention to go with Mr. Farnham over every mile of the County Gravel Roads this season for the purpose of inspection, and for which I shall barely charge my expenses. This task will occupy about one week.

As Councilmen get $3 per day while in Council and on Committee before Council, and our Committee being nine besides the Warden, four meetings of one day each will cost the County $120 for this important service, and the other expenses connected with my duties will not be over $10 to $12 for the season should I continue to hold the office. I felt it my duty to be thus explicit in order to remove any doubts as to what I am to receive for acting as Chairman.

I trust with careful management to be able to effect a saving this year over that of 1877 of about $100 on the whole expense of the Chairman's and Committee's pay.

Yours, &c., &c.,
BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, 18th March, 1878.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

SIR,—While looking over a copy of the *Ontario* of the 13th inst., I therein saw an article headed "Political Hypocrites," in which the writer appears to turn all his attention to the people of Madoc and vicinity.—"Free Trader" was "surprised" to see the advertisement of one of the injured ones in your paper. I wonder if he was not getting suspicious of losing one of his *ringlets*, or perhaps he thought by playing the game of

"Tickle me, Tabitha, tickle me, do,
You tickle me and I'll tickle you,"

that he might get another victim in the ring. As regards his silly remarks about yourself, personally, I would say this, had he ever been so fortunate as to rend himself, or had some person read for him, the quotation from Robby Burns,

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us,"

that article never would have come before the public to *disgrace* the man who wrote it. And I must say that the man who wrote such an absurd and insignificant communication can only be equalled by a man who would sue a lady for a breach of promise or steal a blind man's supper. Thanking you kindly for this space in your paper, and hoping that "Free Trader" will in future mind his own business and become the Christian he so courteously invites others to be,

I remain, yours, etc.,
FUR TRADER.

Social.

A social was held at Riggs' schoolhouse on Tuesday night last, for the benefit of Rev. Mr. Maybee, addresses were given by Revs. Peters and Kenner, the former taking for his theme "Reminiscences of Missionary Backwoods Life and its charms," and the latter on his itinerant experiences in the old country. Vocal and instrumental music by Messrs. F. E. O'Flynn and H. Maybee. The attendance was very good and all present enjoyed themselves.

A Village Lock-up.

The want of a lock-up is very much felt in this village, and we hope the Council will make arrangements to procure one at the earliest opportunity. Had there been one in the village it would have had two lodgers on Monday night last, in the persons of Timothy Lynagh and Marshall Gunyeau, who were acting in a very disorderly manner all the evening, by using filthy and profane language, etc. They have both been summoned to appear before the Reeve to-morrow to answer a charge preferred against them by Constable Sills. The former, especially, will find that the way of the transgressor is hard. His team, with which he had been sporting through the village for the greater part of the day, was taken during the night, in his absence, by a number of young gentlemen and driven several miles to a disreputable house, and the buggy badly smashed before it was brought back. It will probably prove a lesson to himself and others, and show that a change has taken place in the affairs of the village, and that there are those in it who are determined to enforce the law in regard to such characters.

MONTREAL, March 18.—A carpenter named Ross, on Saturday night, while intoxicated, fell down stairs and ruptured several arteries, dying suddenly.

Orange Address to the Governor General.

Mr. W. J. Parkhill, Grand Master of Ontario West; Messrs. Francis H. Medcalf, late Mayor of Toronto; and Richard Reynolds, with Mr. Boswell and several other members of Parliament, yesterday presented addresses to His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, and the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, calling upon them to take steps for the protection of the Orangemen of Montreal on the approaching 12th July, and announcing that in the event of such protection not being afforded, they shall deem it their duty, upon that occasion, to come down en masse in their defence. It was also stated that 10,000 armed men could be thrown into Montreal to resist any attack made upon the Orangemen.

The address, which was read by Mr. Reynolds, was as follows:—

To His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, &c.

May it please Your Excellency—We the undersigned deputation of the Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario West, on behalf of our loyal brethren, most respectfully beg, at this time when the interests of the British nation are involved in foreign complications, to assure Your Excellency, as the highly esteemed representative of our beloved sovereign in this Dominion, of our sincere attachment, fidelity and loyalty to Her Majesty's throne and Government; also that the loyal men for whom we speak are ready at a moment's call to bear their manly part in any crisis that may arise affecting British interests, either their means and ability, as may be required of them, in maintaining the honor and integrity of Her Majesty's empire.

With profound respect for Your Excellency's person, and the fervent desire that things may be so ordered that Your Excellency shall continue to govern this Dominion in the future as you have well and wisely done in the past, and with the deepest regard for Lady Dufferin, whose amiability and noble and loyal family connections render Her Ladyship's person and welfare very dear to Your Excellency's

Loyal and faithful subjects,
Signed, W. J. PARKHILL,
F. H. METCALF,
R. REYNOLDS.

His Excellency, who received the deputation in the most courteous manner, thanked the members thereof for the loyal address they had presented, and especially for their expressions of attachment to himself and the representative of Her Majesty, for whom they had manifested so much fidelity, and their willingness to serve her, should occasion arise to require them.

The deputation then withdrew, well satisfied with the interview His Excellency had accorded them.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

DUNDAS, March 18.—A man named Thos. Storey, an old soldier and pensioner, while looking at the St. Patrick's procession from his own door to-day, dropped dead. He had been ailing for some time.

This afternoon a man named Sparling, who was working on the roof of the Ottawa Hotel, fell through the sky-light to the second flat, a distance of fifty feet. He is still alive, although severely injured.

A daring robbery was perpetrated on the premises of Mr. Wm. Wright, Toronto, on Thursday morning last. The family appear to have all been chloroformed, and property and money amounting to $500 taken. No clue to the robbers yet.

SUICIDE.—Mrs. Dunk, wife of Lewis Dunk, residing on the English line in the Township of Seymour, committed suicide on the evening of Thursday by drowning herself in a creek. She had only been missed for about ten minutes, and when discovered life was extinct. Cause, temporary insanity.

BIRTHS.

SANDFORD.—In Madoc, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr. Chas. Sandford, of a son.

ORR.—In Madoc, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. J. A. Orr, of the North Hastings REVIEW, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

THERE are some parties owing small accounts to the Madoc Cheap Store, and they are requested to call and settle the same during the next fifteen days.

D. M. NULTY,
Manager.

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED, for School Section 17, 1st con., Madoc, a Female Teacher. Services to commence on the 1st of April next. Apply to

JAMES JARVIS,
C. PLANE,
ED. PLANE,
50. *Trustees.*

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and Lot. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

Also a general assortment of Cooper's work on hand. Parties requiring such would do well to invest in a supply for the season. Terms Cash.

SAMUEL M. TABER,
49-tf. Madoc.

TENDERS WANTED

FOR

LUMBER, LIME, LATHS, SAND, HAIR, AND EXCAVATION,

For new Model School Building, Madoc.

Tenders to be sent to the undersigned by Thursday, March 21st inst. Quantities to be seen at A. B. Ross's store, Madoc.

NORTHCOTT & ALFORD,
50-2. Contractors, Belleville.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

IN consequence of the continued inability of my husband, Andrew Wright, to attend to or manage business matters, I beg to inform the public that on and from the 19th day of March, 1878, the business heretofore carried on by the said Andrew Wright, at the village of Madoc, in the County of Hastings and Province of Ontario, as a dealer in Breadstuffs, Confectionery, Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors, will be carried on by me in my own name, and for my own benefit and profit.

JANE WRIGHT.

Dated at Madoc, this 6th day of March, A. D. 1878. 50-2t

LOTS FOR SALE

In the Northern part of the Village of Madoc, (Russel Estate)

AT MODERATE PRICES. Terms—one quarter cash, balance in three equal annual payments, 7 per cent interest on unpaid balance. Expenses of conveyancing to be paid by purchasers to vendor's solicitor, (Morgan Jellett, Esq., Belleville.)

Apply to

S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL, Montreal. 11-6m

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that I forbid any person trusting any of my family in any way without my written order or consent.

LEWIS BROWNSON.
Rawdon, March 2nd, 1878. 49-4

THE SUN MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

OF MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE, 164 St. JAMES ST.

THOS. WORKMAN, M.P., ... *President.*
T. JAMES CLAXTON, ... *Vice-President*
M. H. GAULT, ... *Managing Director*
R. MACAULAY, ... *Secretary.*
W. T. MCINTYRE, *Gen. Agent.* R. P. HAMILTON, *Agent, Belleville.*

Further information may be obtained from J. A. ORR, REVIEW Office, Agent at Madoc.

Take Notice Farm for Sale.

BEING composed of the south half of lot 12, in the 6th con., containing one hundred acres, and forty acres adjoining it on the 7th con., of the township of Madoc. On the premises are a good frame barn and stable, comfortable dwelling-house, a good well of water at the door, and both farms well watered with never-failing springs. A thriving young orchard of 100 trees, all grafts. Within half a mile of a good Cheese Factory. Title indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises to

WM. ELLIS,
45. Proprietor.

PRIZES, PRIZES!

FOR GETTING UP

CLUBS

FOR THE

WEEKLY MAIL.

SEND FOR PRIZE LIST.

ADDRESS—
"MAIL,"
Toronto.

RARE CHANCE.

PONY MILL FOR SALE.

ON account of old age and infirmities I have concluded to retire from public life, consequently I now offer my Mill Property for sale, on reasonable terms, situated in the thriving

VILLAGE OF MADOC,

Consisting of a Grist and Saw Mill, nearly new, and second to none in Ontario, according to capacity and material of which they consist, and the locality in which they are erected, being situated in the centre of the business part of said village. Saw Mill consists of a frame building 24x72 feet, with Circular Saw capable of cutting 12,000 feet for every ten hours' work. Water power. Grist Mill 30x40 feet, built of stone and brick; two run of Stones, and every preparation made for putting in the third run; water power, except in extreme dry seasons, for which I have prepared by putting into this Mill a first-class new Engine, which works admirably, and for which the refuse from the Saw Mill furnishes plenty of fuel. The property consists of Five Village Lots, three of which have been prospected and found to contain rich minerals, which will be seen by the following certificate furnished by Professor Bell, a true copy of which is hereunder printed:

"Belleville, February 4th, 1878.

"P. CHARD, Esq.:—I certify that on the 20th day of September, 1867, I assayed a sample of Antimonial Grey Copper Ore from the mine known as the "Empire Mine," in the Village of Madoc, behind the Grist Mill, and found it to contain gold and silver to the assay value of:—1st assay, $483 per ton of 2,000 lbs; 2nd assay, $497 per ton of 2,000 lbs; 3rd assay, $492 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

"JAMES T. BELL,
"Professor of Mining and Agriculture,
"Albert College.

"P. S.—The same ore was assayed by T. Sterry Hunt, F. R. S., who estimated the value at $590 per ton."

To any person purchasing the above and allowing the proprietor to retain the three last mentioned lots, or the mining right of them, a reasonable reduction in the price of said property will be made.

For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, or to A. Chard, Stirling.

PETER CHARD.
Madoc, March 12th, 1878. 50-4t.

SIGN OF THE

BLUE BOOT!

Opposite Harper's Brick Block.

Owing to the hard times for money I am selling

TEN PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES, FOR CASH.

CUSTOM WORK, REPAIRING,

Etc., done in first-class style and on short notice, as I keep none but first-class workmen.

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT.

W. MOORE.

Madoc, Nov. 28th, 1877.

Stoves & Tinware.

If you want good

COOKING, BOX, OR PARLOR STOVES

CALL AT CHOWN'S

DIVISION ST., REED'S BLOCK.

Where you will find a good assortment, together with all kinds of Tinware, on hand or made to order. Furnaces, Eavestrough, and all kinds of job work attended to. Remember the place, opposite Orr's blacksmith shop.

22 GEORGE CHOWN.

Land for Sale.

WEST half of Lot 10, in 7th concession of Marmora, (near the Gatling mine,) containing 100 acres, partly cleared. Price moderate and terms liberal. Apply to

S. D. ROSS, Madoc,
Or to R. D. RUSSEL,
27-2m 467 St. Paul St. Montreal.

My Mary and I.

'Twas evening in May and the soft zephyrs sighed
Through branches low bending above;
My Mary and I as we wandered along
Whispered softly of beauty and love.
We'll make us a nest like the birdling I said,
And never shall part any more.
Oh, yes! she replied and can furnish it nice
At M. Maybee's Furniture Store.

Fair creature their is many a wealthier man
Would gladly have you for a bride;
But no one can love you more fondly than I,
My treasure, my beauty and pride.
Oh, had I a mansion, with carpets of gold
And silver I'd cover the floor.
Smiling she said, you can purchase the best
At M. Maybee's Furniture Store.

I'll spread you a couch upon which to recline
When evening shall call us to rest.
Of the fleeciest down. But she said with a sigh,
I like a hair-mattrass the best.
Then so shall it be love, and the tables inlaid,
And seats from some distant shore.
Oh, no! she exclaimed they have elegant chairs
At M. Maybee's Furniture Store.

But Mary, alas, I must sadly confess
My means are but slender as yet;
To furnish the house in the style I would like,
Would hopelessly plunge me in debt.
To ask you to share my poor lodgings and board
Is something that I should deplore.
She said with a smile, you can buy cheap for cash
At M. Maybee's Furniture Store.

We went, happy day, can I ever forget
The pleasure that beamed in her face.
As she gazed at the marvels of beauty displayed
In M. Maybee's wonderful place.
We furnish'd our nest in elegant style,
Been married a twelve month or more,
And we'll never regret the day that we bought
At M. Maybee's Furniture Store.

The Medical Hall,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

CHARLES G. WILSON,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

AND CHEMICALS,

Fancy & Toilet Articles,

Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Receipts carefully compounded, and all orders answered with care and dispatch.

A FULL LINE OF

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY

and WALL PAPERS always on hand.

Intending purchasers will do well to call and examine the stock, before buying elsewhere, as they will at all times find it complete, and prices low for cash.

ORGANS! ORGANS!

W. UNWIN

WOULD state to the people of North Hastings that he is agent for

Blatchford's Celebrated Patent Resonant Chamber Organ

WHICH FOR

SWEETNESS OF TONE, WORKMANSHIP & CHEAPNESS,

cannot be surpassed in the Dominion.

Intending purchasers will do well by calling on me, at my residence,

KELLER'S BRIDGE, MADOC,

where they can both see and hear one of these instruments.

N. B.—Testimonials can be shown from some of the most celebrated organists of the day.

GEO. BLATCHFORD,
Manufacturer,
21 Mitchell, Ont.

FARM TO RENT OR SELL.

BEING lot 16, in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 200 acres, 100 of which are cleared; 20 acres of cedar swamp, the remainder heavily timbered with maple and beech, and a great quantity of white oak. On the premises are a good log house and a never-failing well, also two springs. For further particulars apply to

JAS. LANDON,
on the premises.
Huntingdon, Dec. 24th, 1877. 29

MADOC

Livery Stables!

THE undersigned begs to announce that having bought out the

Livery Establishment of Mr. Eugene Johnston,

he is prepared to accommodate the public with

FIRST-CLASS CONVEYANCES

which can be obtained at all hours, and at

REASONABLE RATES

FOR CASH.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Remember the place, D. Ross's Old Stand, opposite R. Simmon's Stables.

J. SHALTRY.

July 26th, 1877. 11

HATS, FURS,

—AND—

MILLINERY.

THE LARGEST STOCK

—IN—

BELLEVILLE.

EVERYTHING at BOTTOM PRICES.

Old Furs Made into Latest Styles.

MUIR & LAWRENCE,

285, Robertson's Block,

BELLEVILLE.

1878.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

The success that attended the publication of THE WEEKLY GLOBE in the past year, has far outstripped that of any other year since the establishment of the paper. Notwithstanding the serious business depression and financial stringency existing all over the American continent, the circulation has been maintained throughout the year at an average issue each week of 37,000 copies—being a decided advance on the average of any previous year. Enthusiastic expressions of approval come to the Publishers from every direction—of the new form of the paper, of its mechanical execution, of its beautiful and copious Illustrations, of the varied and interesting mass of reading matter culled weekly for the information and instruction and entertainment of its readers, and of the small price at which it is supplied annually to the public.

In the year 1878, all the new features that have added so largely to the popularity of the paper will be maintained with increased vigour; and every effort will be made to excel in the new year what was achieved in the old one.

The biographical notices of Public Men, and the short-hay of Canadian Towns, Buildings, and Natural Scenery—that have lent such a charm to the weekly contents of the paper—will be continued with fresh energy under the care of able artists and experienced writers.

A general election of Representatives to the Dominion House of Commons, and also the Ontario Provincial Assembly, will, it may be assumed, come off before the close of the coming year, and present for public consideration topics of interesting discussion as well as of practical bearing on the happiness and prosperity of the whole people, worthy of the deepest attention from all among us. In these discussions, THE GLOBE will be heard, as it ever has been, on the side of good government, financial economy, unfettered commerce, national education, internal improvements, purity of elections, and whatever tends to the promotion of Religion, Morality, Temperance, and a healthful National feeling of self-respect throughout the land.

Agriculture, as the foremost Industry of the Dominion, and the firm basis of our National prosperity, will receive, as heretofore, earnest and constant attention.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence, Science Notes, and Educational Affairs will continue prominent features in each number.

The Answers to Correspondents, on every variety of subjects, which have proved so valuable and interesting to crowds of readers, will be kept up with increased vigour.

The Literary and Ladies' Department, under the care of special conductors, will be fresh and racy.

News from all parts of the world, up to the latest moment of publication—Parliamentary Debates, Federal and Provincial—Market and Financial Reports at home and abroad—and Letters of Special Correspondents from all points of Interest,—will be gathered with all the care and energy that has kept *The Globe* in the front rank of Canadian Journals for thirty-five years past.

The annual subscription to *The Weekly Globe* will remain as heretofore, only TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, *sent free of postage* to all parts of Canada and the United States, payable invariably in advance.

The Weekly Globe will be sent free of postage to any Post-office in Great Britain for $2.20—or nine shillings sterling.

Agents throughout the County of Hastings wanted immediately.

SEND FOR TERMS.

Orders and remittances to be addressed to

GLOBE PRINTING COMP'Y
TORONTO, ONT.

THE EDITOR.

The editor who wills to please
Must humbly crawl upon his knees,
And kiss the hands that beat him;
Or, if he dare attempt to walk,
Must toe the mark that others chalk,
And cringe to all that meet him.

Says one, your subjects are too grave—
Too much morality you have—
Too much about religion;
Give me some witch or wizard tales,
With slip-shod ghosts, with fins and scales;
Or feathers like a pigeon.

I love to read, another cries,
Those monstrous, fashionable lies—
In other words, those novels,
Composed of kings, and queens and lords,
Of border wars and gothic hordes,
That used to live in hovels.

No—no, cries one, we've had enough
Of such confounded love-sick stuff
To erase the fair creation;
Give us some recent foreign news,
Of Russians, Turks—the Greeks and Jews,
Or any other nation.

The man of drilled scholastic lore
Would like to see a little more
In scraps of Greek or Latin;
The merchants rather have the price
Of Southern indigo and rice,
Of lumber, silk or satin.

Another cries, I want more fun,
A witty anecdote or pun,
A rebus or a riddle;
Some long for missionary news,
And some—of worldly, carnal views—
Would rather have a fiddle.

The critic, too, of classic skill,
Must dip in gall his gander quill,
And scrawl against the paper;
Of all the literary fools,
Bred in our colleges and schools,
He cuts the silliest caper.

Another cries, I want to see
A jumbled up variety—
Variety in all things;
A miscellaneous hodge-podge print,
Composed—I only give the hint—
Of multifarious small things.

I want some marriage news, says Miss,
It constitutes my highest bliss,
To hear of weddings plenty;
For in a time of general rain,
None suffer from a drought 'tis plain,
At least not one in twenty.

I want to hear of deaths, says one,
Of people totally undone,
By losses, fire or fever;
Another answers, full as wise,
I'd rather have the fall and rise
Of racoon skins and beaver.

Some signify a secret wish
For now and then a savory dish
Of politics to suit them;
But here we rest at perfect ease,
For should they swear the moon was cheese,
We never should dispute them.

Or grave or humorous, wild or tame,
Lofty or low, 'tis all the same,
Too haughty or too humble;
And every editorial wight
Has nought to do but what is right,
And let the grumbler grumble.
—*Selected.*

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

It is of considerable importance that the public mind should be thoroughly satisfied as to the purity of the various articles of food for sale by dealers. Startling reports are frequently heard from other countries as to grave adulterations, rendering food not only worthless but decidedly injurious; and there is a natural desire to know how far these reports may apply to Canada.

To this end, the Department of Inland Revenue has for the last year or two instituted a series of experimental observations at Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax; and we have now the report of the analysts for 1877 before us.

It appears that 488 samples were submitted for analysis during the year, of which 247, or more than one-half, were found to be adulterated. Fortunately, however, the adulterations were not particularly injurious.

Condiments were found to be very much adulterated; cloves, cinnamon, ginger, mustard and pepper were especially so. Starch, pea-meal, flour, rice, and various kinds of husks were found mixed with these spices, sometimes to the extent of 70 per cent. In Quebec, the samples of mustard were nearly all two-thirds flour. One sample of pepper had 90 per cent. of husks of black mustard seed. Of course these adulterations do not damage the health; their injurious effect is chiefly on the pocket.

Coffee was largely adulterated—the chief ingredients being pea-meal, chicory and roasted wheat. Tea was found purer. The worst samples came from Montreal—some of them consisting mainly of exhausted tea leaves, and leaves of other plants colored with Prussian blue.

Butter was in fair condition. Some samples were rancid; some had too much milk and salt, and some had other fats. One sample had 30 per cent. beef suet.

Milk had more water than it ought to have; which is the trouble with milkmen's milk very often.

Candles were found all right; which will be gratifying to children as well as anxious parents. Sugar was in a fair condition.

Several specimens of bitters—such as quinine wine—were examined, and found to be pretty strong drinks—sherry wine being the basis of Campbell's and of Lyman's wine; Sicilian wine in Gardner's and in Devine's; while Lewis's quinine port wine consists of inferior red wine, colored with logwood, and flavored with strychnia, gentian, and other bitters.

On the whole, the result of the examination shows that our people are not in much danger of being poisoned, though they may be occasionally swindled. The most extensive adulterations were found in the samples from Montreal and Quebec; those examined at Toronto were much purer. Whether our Ontario dealers are more honest, or their customers more shrewd, is hard to say. But the condition of affairs is gratifying, whatever the cause.

An interesting addition to this report is found in a series of sixty engrayed figures of microscopic objects, illustrating the articles used in adulteration. These figures, which have been obtained from the Revenue Department of Great Britain, will be of considerable value to official analysts and others in the examination of foods and other articles.

A ROMANCE OF DIVORCE.

The parties live in Atchison county, and have always been reputed especially respectable—people of wealth and standing, and the divorce was granted yesterday—without alimony or other relief. The wife is the plaintiff, and she is now about thirty years old; the defendant is about sixty-five. The parties lived in Indiana, and when they were married the young wife was then less than eighteen, while the husband was fifty. One child was the fruit of the marriage, and for a time they lived happily together. Then the wife accused the husband of infidelity and instituted proceedings for a divorce, and, as he interposed no defence, a divorce was granted, with $1,600 alimony. Both married again, and moved to separate states. The new wife of the old man, absconded with a lightning-rod man, and the young wife's husband eloped with a strange woman. A year or two after this the man moved to Texas and engaged in the Texas cattle trade, and, coming to Kansas with a drove of cattle, by a strange chance met his former wife in Atchison. They became reconciled to each other again, and undertook to live together once more. Squire Jackson uniting them as husband and wife. It seems that the husband had got a divorce from the wife who had eloped with the lightning-rod peddlar, but the wife had not been so particular. They were now living in Atchison county, duly and legally married, when a great religious revival occurred in that vicinity, and, both became imbued with a spirit of religion. Under this influence the wife confessed her shortcomings to the minister, and he recommended that they live separate and apart. Again a separation occurred, including a division of the property. In a short time the religious excitement wore away, and once more they joined their fortunes as husband and wife, living together until a few months ago. Then the wife came into the district court and sued for a divorce on the grounds of neglect and ill-treatment with the results as above stated.—*Atchison Kan., Champion.*

GREAT MEN.

We always think of great men as in the act of performing the deed which gave them renown, or else in stately repose, grand, gloomy and majestic, and yet this is hardly fair, because even the most gorgeous and magnificent of human beings have to bother themselves with the little things of life which engage the attention of us smaller people. No doubt Moses snuffed and got angry when he had a severe cold in his head and if a fly bit his leg while he was sitting in the desert, why should we suppose he did not jump and use violent language and rub the sore place? And Cæsar—isn't it tolerable certain that he became furious when he went up stairs to get his slippers in the dark, and found that Calphurnia had shoved them back under the bed so that he had to sweep around wildly for them with a broom-handle? And when Solomon cracked his crazy-bone, is it unreasonable to suppose that he hopped around the room and looked mad and felt as if he wanted to cry? Imagine George Washington sitting on the edge of the bed putting on a clean shirt, and grumbling at Martha because the buttons were off; or St. Augustine with an apron around his neck having his hair cut; or Joan of Arc holding her front hair in her mouth, as women do while she fixed her back hair; or Napoleon jumping out of bed in a frenzy to chase a mosquito around the room with a pillow; or Martin Luther in his night shirt trying to put the baby to sleep at two o'clock in the morning; or Alexander the Great with the hiccough; or Thomas Jefferson getting over a fence to avoid a dog; or the Duke of Wellington lying in bed with the mumps; or Daniel Webster abusing his wife because she hadn't tucked the covers in at the foot of the bed; or Benjamin Franklin paring his corns with a razor; or Jonathan Edwards at the dinner table wanting to sneeze just as he gets his mouth full of beef; or Noah standing at his window at night throwing bricks at a cat.

A Horrible Death.

The details of a terrible death have been received from the upper Ottawa, the unfortunate victim being a man named Paquette, who formerly resided at the Gatineau Point, where he leaves a wife and five helpless children, who were dependent upon him for support. From information gathered, it appears Paquette was engaged in one of the Upper Ottawa shanties, as a cook, but, neglecting his personal appearance, the men insisted on his being discharged. After a time his services were dispensed with, and he left the shanty with the intention of walking home. The men understood that he was thoroughly acquainted with the lay of the country, and nothing more was thought of the matter, Paquette having supplied himself with sufficient provisions to last him until he reached the first farm house. He proceeded quietly on his journey the first day, but on the second a blinding snow storm came on, and he lost his way. At the end of the third day the provision bag gave out, and he had not the slightest idea of his whereabouts. He walked on, however, in the hope of reaching some welcome goal. On the seventh day he had grown so weak that he was unable to walk any further. He laid himself down on a snow bank, and made up his mind that there he had to perish. He had been there but a few minutes when a horse and cutter came in view, and he had barely sufficient strength left to hail the driver. He succeeded, however, in the end, and it turned out to be a priest, to whom he told his story. The rev. gentleman drove him to the parsonage, and gave the half starved man something to eat. He left him alone at the table whilst he went outside to look after his horse, and when he returned found Paquette lying on the floor writhing in agony. Before medical aid could be summoned the unfortunate man had expired. On an examination being made, it was found death was caused from excessive eating.

PATRICK O'CRICK.

Detroit Free Press.

The other day the O'Crick mansion on East Woodbridge street had a Beecher-says-there-isn't-any of a time. The coal ran out just twenty-four minutes sooner than Patrick had figured it should, and when the direful news was carefully broken to him at the dinner-table he made the dishes rattle as he exclaimed:

"Mrs. O'Crick, ye are a reckless, wasteful woman!"

"And Mr. O'Crick, ye can have a dayvounce before ye are sixteen seconds oulder!" replied the wife.

"I'm toired of this struggle wid a lame back and that old gourmand of a coal-stove," he continued, "and I'll give you wan more cuff on the ear and then jump into the river!"

"Hand me over your money before ye jump."

"I never will! I'll go to the bottom wi'd all me wealth in me pockets! Take that for ould times, and now farewell!"

When she got up from the corner he was gone. She lifted up the overturned table, put on her bonnet, and slowly walked down to the nearest slip. She found Patrick's hat and coat on a board, and she made a dive to see if his pocket-book had been left behind. She could not find it, and as she looked into the river she said:

"Patrick O'Crick, ye bate me wi'd yer 'rithmetic, and that's so! Ye had four dollars in yer pocket, and it will cosht me five to raise yer body and git hould of the wet cash. Ye are a gintleman and a scholar, Mr. O'Crick, and I'll go home and lick me fatherless Tommy till he learns that five from four don't leave a bloody cent and nought to carry!"

After Patrick had shivered behind a lumber-pile for a few minutes longer he sneaked out and made his way to a coal office.

MARK TWAIN ON WOMAN.—In all the relations of life, sir, it is but a tribute to woman to say she is a brick. In whatever position you place her, sir, she is an ornament to the place she occupies, and a treasure to the world. As a sweetheart, she has few equals and no superiors; as a cousin, she is convenient. What, sir, would the people of the earth be without woman? They would be scarce, sir, almighty scarce. Then let us cherish her, let us protect her, let us give our support, our encouragement, our sympathy, ourselves, if we get a chance. Woman is lovable, gracious, kind of heart, beautiful, worthy of all respect, of esteem, of all deference. I say, blessed be woman. Yes, of old ocean, she is the purest gem; of the mine, the rarest jewel; of the garden, the loveliest flower; of the heavens, the brightest star. What more can I say? Of all creatures, she is the *ne plus ultra*, and to my heart of hearts I clasp the precious treasure—metaphorically speaking, of course.

The Mayor of Mitchell has been presented with nine sons in succession. He purposes erecting a large mansion in the spring.

Just Received,

A SPLENDID

STOCK OF JEWELRY

OF THE

NEWEST DESIGNS,

AND AT

Lower Prices than ever before offered in Madoc.

Call and Examine

the stock, and you cannot fail to be suited.

G. D. RAWE.

JOHN G. DEANS,

Chemist and Druggist,

Keeps constantly on hand a choice stock of

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,

STATIONERY,

Confectionery, Chimneys and Wicks

All sizes, also the very

BEST COAL OIL,

at the lowest Cash prices.

N. B.—A Full and Complete Stock of

PAINTS AND OILS.

Just received, a nice stock of

Boat, Bathing and Buggy Sponges!

Remember the

CORNER DRUG STORE.

Madoc, April 4th, 1877. 1

R. T. GRAY. JNO. McGREGOR.

Gray & M'Gregor

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED

FRESH WATER HERRING,

WHITE FISH,

SALT WATER SALMON,

No. 1 LABRADOR HERRING

FRESH OYSTERS, (Diamond Brand.)

GRAY & M'GREGOR

Have also received

SUGAR CURED HAMS,

ROLLED BACON,

James's Jellies, Marmalade, &c.

Coal Oil in 5-gal. Tins,

as, all of which we offer at low prices. "as

GRAY & McGREGOR.

Your Property is safe in the Ottawa, Insure with it.

The Ottawa Agricultural

INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000.

$50,000 deposited with the Government for the protection of policy holders.

Head Office, Medcalf Street, Ottawa

THE above Company insures nothing more hazardous than Farm Property and Private Residences. It covers loss by lightning, if horses or cattle insured are killed on the owner's ground.

Farmers will find it to their advantage to insure in this company, also parties living in isolated residences in towns, as the rates are much lower than those of companies doing a general business. The company insure buildings against loss and damage by lightning, even where fire does not ensue.

R. P. HAMILTON,
Agent.

Office, 27 Campbell Street, Belleville.

Belleville, June 6th, 1877. 10

AGENT AT MADOC:

J. A. ORR, "REVIEW" OFFICE.

HAVE YOU NOT

been fooled long enough with high prices?

HELP US TO

Crush Monopoly.

If you study your personal interest encourage those who will give you the most for your money, and if we cannot show you as good goods, and some better, than you can find in any store here then we don't ask you to buy. We make this remark because some of the merchants have told parties that all our goods are old stock. Call and see for yourselves.

Double-width ulster cloth $1.15 per yard, worth $2.25. Double-width Devon west of England cloth $1.15. Double warp fine wool for suits or coats double-width at $2.50 per yard, sold here lately at $4 and $4.50; same goods not so heavy double width $1.50, usually $2.50 to $3. Various other qualities equally cheap. Waterproof cloaking double-width 55c. per yard, usually sold at $1.25. Beautiful double-width Seal Skin cloaking $1, usually $2.50. Best scarlet flannel in market 40c. per yard, well worth 60c. A very heavy wide flannel in scarlet, purple and blue 20c., worth 35c. Beautiful tartan dress goods 17c. per yd, usually 30c to 35c. Heavy check goods, dresses or shirts, 12½c per yd, worth double. Winceys and other dress goods from 7c per yard up. Ready-made coats and pants or to order very cheap. Cardigan Jackets and shirts about half price. Striped twilled cotton and crown ticking about half price. Beautiful all-wool French delaine 17c per yd, worth 30c to 50c, would make nice wedding dresses. Good brown linen, warranted, 12c to 14c per yd, about half what you are paying daily. Beautiful shoulder shawls 30c each, not half price. Large double tartan shawls $2 each. Warranted all linen wide table cloth 28c to 32c per yd. Red and white damask 55 per yd, usually $100. We can shew you the best towels in Madoc, and cheap towels from 5c. each up. Border and hemmed pocket handkerchiefs from 3c up. Large table oil cloths for 50c, no better, usual price $1.50. Batting 4c, equal to what you are paying 7c to 10c. Good wool blankets $1.40 per pair, worth $2.50. Large heavy quilts $1.60, worth $3. Beautiful leather mits lined 35c to 45c, selling elsewhere at $1. Warranted kid gloves and mits lined 65c per pair, well worth $1.50. Warranted pure nickelite forks and spoons, Wilkes' make, about half price. Hundreds of other articles at equally low prices. We can show you reading combs for quality the like was never seen here, and over 1000 fine combs at 2c each, or 18 cents per dozen. 20 doz. horse brushes 18c each. Clothes brushes 18c each. Whitewash brushes 20c. Don't be humbuged for we will guarantee to do everything advertised. *Positively no credit.* Hides pelts, deacons, butter, lard, eggs, oats, wheat, peas, rags, pickings, &c., &c., taken. Delays are dangerous, so come quick and get bargains such as you never saw in your lives before.

B. SCOTT & CO,
Victoria Block,
And near the Grist Mill.

CLEARING SALE

OF

Boots and Shoes.

The subscriber now offers for sale,

AT COST PRICES

the balance of Sale Stock now on hand in his shop in the

VILLAGE OF MADOC,

Must be all sold by the 10th of February.

CUSTOM WORK

In all its varieties as usual.

A. MORRICE,

Belleville and Madoc.

E.D. O'FLYNN & BRO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

The principles which founded the firm, have always characterized it, and shall be maintained, are one price only, and the smallest profits compatible with the existence of the business.

WANTED.

A good cheap Tea and Tobacco can be had at J. Harper's.

Three pounds of forty-cent Tea for One Dollar. Good value for fifty cents per pound.

Three pounds of forty-cent Tobacco for One Dollar.

Still a lot of those Cheap Crockery and Glassware on hand.

JOHN HARPER.

Madoc, November 8th, 1877.

REMOVAL

Of the new Bakery to a more central part of the village, opposite the Post Office.

JOHN C. DALE

Begs to return thanks to the inhabitants of Madoc and the surrounding country for their kind patronage since commencing business, and to inform them that he has rented the shop of Mrs. VanNorman, for a Grocery, and will always keep on hand a choice stock of Candies of his own make.

My cottage bread will be the old English Batch Loaf, which for sweetness and closeness cannot be surpassed.

Furnishings for Socials and Teameetings got up at the lowest possible charge.

A supply of my bread can constantly be found at the store of G. M. Brooks.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

BAKERY,

..Opposite the Post Office,..

GROCERY,

1st Door East of Chard's Grist Mill.

J. CAMPBELL DALE.

Madoc, Jan. 30th, 1878. 17

For the New Year.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a choice selection of

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware,

Boots & Shoes, Confectionery,

AND A SELECT STOCK OF

Wines and Liquors for medicinal uses.

GIVE ME A CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES

that I have one of the best and cheapest stocks in the village.

G. M. BROOKS.

Fall & Winter Goods

—FOR—

1877 and 1878.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MADOC:

If you want cheap goods call and see my prices.

I intend to sell my entire stock at Montreal Wholesale Prices.

As the stock is all new and bought at the lowest market prices, and having no old stock, bought at war prices, to dispose of, you will find it to your advantage to inspect it before purchasing elsewhere.

I could give you a list of prices, but to satisfy yourselves call and see and you will be convinced that there is no humbug.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices, such as Lard, Butter, Hams, &c., &c.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Bargains, Bargains!

BARGAINS.

Go to W. T. White for genuine Bargains in Furniture. The largest and cheapest stock in North Hastings to select from.

W. T. WHITE.

Overcoats,

Overcoats,

Overcoats.

Having a large stock of Overcoats on hand we have decided to sell them at a reduction of 25 per ct. Don't forget our 40c Tea, the best value in Madoc.

THOMAS CROSS.

THE
...stings Review
BE PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
AT THE OFFICE,
VICTORIA BLOCK, MADOC
AT THE RATE OF
$1.50 Per ANNUM, POSTAGE PAID,
$1.25 if Paid in Advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Eight cents per line first insertion, and two cents each subsequent insertion.

Business Cards of 10 lines and under, $4 per year.

Yearly advertisers liberally dealt with, and terms made known on application.

JAS. A. ORR & BRO., *Proprietors.*

C. F. AYLSWORTH, P.L.S. & C.E.,
INSPECTOR OF COLONIZATION ROADS. Madoc. 1

GEO. D. DICKSON,
BARRISTER, &c., Belleville. Money to loan at low rates.

G. D. RAWE,
CLERK OF THE SIXTH DIVISION Court, County of Hastings, Commissioner in B. R., &c., &c., Madoc, Ont.

WM. WRAY,
TOWNSHIP CLERK, HUNGERFORD, Commissioner in C. P., Conveyancer, &c. TWEED, - ONTARIO.

J. S. LOOMIS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN.
RESIDENCE, - MADOC.

GREAM & HENDERSON,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, NOTARIES, Attorneys, Conveyancers, &c., Madoc.
OFFICE IN VICTORIA BLOCK.

DOUGALL & FALKINER,
BARRISTERS, BELLEVILLE. MONEY to loan on farm property at very low rates.
A. E. DOUGALL. | N. B. FALKINER.

P. G. DUNCAN,
AGENT for Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines of all kinds. Also solicits subscriptions for the NORTH HASTINGS REVIEW. 35.

CHARLES BUTLER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES and Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly.
RESIDENCE, - STIRLING, ONT.

FRALECK & BLAIR,
BARRISTERS, &c., No. 27 Campbell St., (opposite New Opera House,) Belleville.
E. B. FRALECK. | HUGH BLAIR.
N. B.—Money to loan at 8 and 8½ per cent on straight loans. 10

E. JAMES,
COUNTY AUCTIONEER, ISSUER OF Marriage Licenses, Insurance Agent, &c. Bridgewater, Ont. Sales attended by the day or on Commission. Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to. 7-1y

PETERSON & PETERSON,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Insolvency, Mechanics' Lien cases, Conveyancers, &c., &c.
OFFICE—Corner of Bridge and Front Sts., over Clarke's Drug Store, Belleville, Ont.
A. M. PETERSON, B.A. C. W. PETERSON, B.A.
Money to loan on improved farm security. Interest 7½ per cent., per annum. 16

Hearts of Oak Lodge,
No. 139, O. Y. B.
A REGULAR meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Lodge-room, Madoc, **On Thursday Evening, April 4th,** at 8 o'clock, p. m. sharp. Visiting members cordially invited.
J. R. ORR, Secretary.

MADOC LODGE
No. 179, I.O.O.F.
THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Hall, on
Monday Evening, April 1st,
At 8 o'clock.
N. M. MAYBEE, Rec. Secretary.

MADOC LODGE, NO. 48
A. F. & A. M.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be held at the Masonic Hall,
Tuesday Evening, April 16th,
at the hour of 8 o'clock. A general attendance of members is requested. Visitors are cordially invited. By order,
JAS. O'HARA, Jr., Secretary.

North Hastings
SAW MILL.
Having fitted up the above mill in
FIRST-CLASS RUNNING ORDER
I am now prepared to saw lumber for $2.50 per 1000 feet, and refuse, or one-half the lumber.
ALL KINDS OF FARM PRODUCE
taken at cash prices.
A. L. SAGER.

VALUABLE
FARM AND MILL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
PART of Lot No. 6 in the 3rd Concession, Township of Madoc, containing 150 acres, on which there is erected a first-class Saw Mill, with plenty of timber in vicinity; Frame House, Kitchen, Wood-house, Frame Barn, Shed, Carriage-house, Stables, and all necessary out-buildings; some Fruit Trees; well watered, well fenced, and about 60 acres under cultivation; within three miles of Madoc village.
Also east half Lot No. 6, 2nd Concession. This Farm is covered with a growth of very superior pine timber which renders it especially valuable.
Title indisputable. Terms made known on application to the undersigned,
JAS. O'HARA, Jr.
Madoc, March 29th, 1877. 1-3m.

North Hastings Review.

JAS. A. ORR & BRO., Proprietors. ["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."] TERMS: $1.50 per Annum, $1.25 in advance.

Vol. 1, No. 52. Madoc, County of Hastings, Ontario, Thursday, March 28, 1878. Postage Prepaid.

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING Lot No. 8, 14th concession of Huntingdon, containing 150 acres, 500 apple trees on the premises. Good frame barn and log house, well fenced. Also 200 acres composed of Lot No. 10 in the 13th concession, same township. Title to the above indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises.
47 JOHN BAILEY.

FARM FOR SALE, OR TO RENT.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 13, in the 5th concession of Madoc, containing 100 acres, more or less, 75 of which are in a good state of cultivation, and the rest well timbered. It is situated on the gravel road, 4½ miles from the village of Madoc. On the premises are erected good farm buildings, and there is also a good well of water. Title indisputable. Apply to
HURAM WANNAMAKER.
December 11th, 1877. 37-3m

JAS. WHYTOCK,
Grocer & Provision
DEALER,
Keeps constantly on hand a first-class stock of
CHOICE GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS,
Which will be sold at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
FARMERS' PRODUCE of all Kinds
Taken in Exchange.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

E. L. WEISS,
Watchmaker & Jeweler
MADOC, ONT.
A GOOD STOCK OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
AND JEWELRY
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Gold Watches, Chains and Jewelry
GOT UP TO ORDER,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Repairs promptly attended to.
GREAT REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

MONEY TO LOAN!
THE CANADA
LANDED CREDIT COMPANY,
TORONTO, ONT.
To Farmers of Madoc and Vicinity:
Do you want to pay off a Mortgage?
To build a new House or Barn?
To make improvements by fencing or clearing?
Or for any other purpose?
APPLY TO
The Canada Landed Credit Company.
EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST
and ample time given, with privilege of paying as soon as you please.
For further particulars apply to
A. F. WOOD,
MADOC.
Madoc April 2nd, 1877. 1
Loans made outside the Company if required, at long or short dates.
A. F. WOOD.

"The Revenge."—A Ballad of the Fleet.

A NEW POEM BY THE LAUREATE.

Mr. Tennyson contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* a stirring but lengthy poem, of which the following stanzas are a sample:—

At Flores in the Azores Sir Richard Grenville lay,
And a pinnace, like a flutter'd bird, came flying from far away;
"Spanish ships of war at sea! we have sighted fifty-three!"
Then spake Lord Thomas Howard: "Fore God I am no coward;
But I cannot meet them here, for my ships are out of gear,
And the half my men are sick; I must fly, but follow quick.
We are six ships of the line; can we fight with fifty-three?"

Then spake Sir Richard Grenville: "I know you are no coward;
You fly them for a moment to fight with them again.
But I've sixty men and more that are lying sick ashore,
I should count myself the coward if I left them, my Lord Howard,
To these Inquisition dogs and the devildoms of Spain."

Lord Howard passes away, and Sir Richard Grenville is left with his own ship, containing ninety sick men and a hundred seamen fit to work the ship and to fight. They encounter the Spanish fleet, one to fifty three.

And the sun went down, and the stars came out far over the summer sea,
But never a moment ceased the fight of the one and the fifty-three.
Ship after ship, the whole night long, their high-built galleons came,
Ship after ship, the whole night long, with her battle-thunder and flame;
Ship after ship, the whole night long, drew back with her dead and her shame.
For some were sunk and many were shatter'd, and so could fight us no more—
God of battles, was ever a battle like this in the world before?

For he said, "Fight on! Fight on!"
Tho' his vessel was all but a wreck;
And it chanced that, when half of the summer night was gone,
With a grisly wound to be dress'd he had left the deck,
But a bullet struck him that was dressing it suddenly dead,
And himself he was wounded again in the side and the head,
And he said, "Fight on! Fight on!"

And the night went down, and the sun smiled out far over the summer sea,
And the Spanish fleet with broken sides lay round us all in a ring;
But they dared not touch us again, for they fear'd that we still could sting,
So they watch'd what the end would be.

The end was not doubtful, and Sir Richard Grenville had his way of encountering it.

"Sink me the ship, Master Gunner—sink her, split her in twain!
Fall into the hands of God, not into the hands of Spain!"

But the crew were of less heroic mood, for "the lion there lay dying, and they yielded to the foe."

And the stately Spanish men to their flagship bore him then,
Where they laid him by the mast, old Sir Richard caught at last,
And they praised him to his face with their courtly foreign grace;
But he rose upon their decks, and he cried:
"I have fought for Queen and Faith like a valiant man and true;
I have only done my duty as a man is bound to do:
With a joyful spirit I, Sir Richard Grenville, die!"
And he fell upon their decks, and he died.

And they stared at the dead that had been so valiant and true,
And had holden the power and glory of Spain so cheap
That he dared her with one little ship and his English few;
Was he devil or man? He was devil for aught they knew,
But they sank his body with honour down into the deep,
And they manned the "Revenge" with a swarthier alien crew,
And away she sail'd with her loss and long'd for her own;
When a wind from the lands they had ruin'd awoke from sleep,
And the water began to heave and the weather to moan.

And or ever that evening ended a great gale blew,
And a wave like the wave that is raised by an earthquake grew,
Till it smote on their hulls and their sails and their masts and their flags,
And the whole sea plunged and fell on the shot-shatter'd navy of Spain,
And the little "Revenge" herself went down by the island crags
To be lost evermore in the main.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Cash advances—Attentions to a rich widow.

Two twin brothers are said to be so much alike that they frequently borrow money of each other without knowing it.

Some author says that one of the uses of adversity is to bring us out. That's true, especially at the knees and elbows.

After a wedding, it was formerly a custom to drink honey dissolved in water for thirty days—a moon's age. Hence the origin of the honey-moon.

A distressed mother writes to a newspaper for advice, which she gets thusly: "The only way to cure your son of staying out late at nights is to break his legs."

A Tennessee girl told a fellow she would give him a kiss if he would catch her. She ran well till she got out of sight of the old folks, and then gave in. This shows what a Tennessee girl will do when she's hard run.

Miss Luck was pronounced the best and most expeditious cook at the late Cincinnati fair. The facts upon which the award was made were as follows: In thirty minutes Miss Luck cooked, and cooked well, potatoes, chickens, porter-house steak, tomatoes, and corn, and biscuit, and set the table in the neatest style. That's the girl we want.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

(CONCLUDED.)

Mr. Flint said this sum was altogether too large. When the land was used the road had been straightened because of necessity. This took a part of a swamp, land which he considered very valuable; besides he got the land on the old road and some ash timber. His land was not damaged by the damming of water by the building of the bridge, as the back-up of the water was farther down the river. Again Mr. Collins had promised certain material and was one in favor of building the bridge, though he afterwards opposed its construction by advice received from Mr. Wallbridge. The stones had been taken off his land which, in his opinion, was worth $200 more now than it was before the road was straightened. In his opinion, $50 was a large enough sum for Mr. Collins' claim, and for him to ask $200 was outrageous, and he could not look on it with any degree of allowance. From board and other expenditures, Mr. Collins had got one-sixth of the whole cost incurred in the building of the bridge. There was a resolution on the books of the Council ordering that in case a dispute arose arbitration could be resorted to, and were he (Mr. F.) an arbitrator he would not give him a cent. He moved, seconded by Mr. Peck, that the Committee on Ways and Means be empowered to grant Mr. Collins $50 as compensation for material furnished, damages caused and right of way; if he does not accept, arbitration to be resorted to.

Mr. Gordon said Mr. Collins had received such benefits that he was not entitled to a cent.

Mr. Flint and Mr. Peck favored the resolution as a compromise.

The resolution was carried.

The petition of Mr. Moore for a road on the boundary line between Elziver and Kaladar was deferred till June to ascertain what the County of Addington would do in the premises.

In connection with the question of building a bridge at Trenton, Mr. Francis approved of the building of iron bridges over large streams, and there was no place where one could be so well tested as over the Trent River. The navigation of the river has been destroyed by the present bridge; the construction of a new one would be a great convenience; it would be economy. He moved, seconded by Mr. Lee, that the portion of the bridge at Trenton which it is necessary to rebuild should be of iron.

Mr. Armstrong said had the principle of building iron bridges been adopted in this county long ago, it would have been to its benefit, as it might have developed our iron ores and created the erection of a smelting furnace.

Mr. Pearce was not opposed to this bridge if necessary, but was of opinion the matter could be laid over for another year. There would be a large expenditure on gravel roads this year, and as the bridge ought to stand for another year, it would be advisable to defer the matter for the present. In the interests of Trenton, the question should be further looked into, and if the Warden and Surveyor examined the bridge and reported favorably, action would be taken in June.

Mr. Francis wished the question of iron bridge building tested at this session, and would not object to an amendment proposing the formation of a committee to inquire into the merits of his proposition.

Mr. Emo moved that it was inexpedient to build an iron bridge at Trenton at present and that the Surveyor be instructed to proceed with repairs to the present structure at once.

Mr. Lee said to repair the present bridge was like throwing money away. He suggested trying the experiment if it did not cost too much, and from the estimates submitted he had no doubt members would be surprised at its cheapness. The making of the village into a Town was being considered, but if it was accomplished, Trenton would not withdraw from the County.

The Warden said he had examined the bridge, and that part proposed to be replaced by an iron bridge was in good condition. He was not opposed to improvements in Trenton, but he thought there were enough warehouses there now, and he would not favor an outlay there unless it was a necessity, and the benefits accruing therefrom would be of value.

Mr. Emo considered the proposed expenditure uncalled for, especially so since the members were pledged to economy, and the part of the bridge proposed to be rebuilt was in good condition. Such action would be unwise.

Mr. Pearce moved that in the matter of the new bridge at Trenton, the Warden and the County Surveyor be instructed to examine into the state of the present bridge and report in June as to whether by a small expenditure it cannot be made passable for traffic.

The motion of Mr. Francis and the amendment of Mr. Emo were withdrawn, and Mr. Pearce's resolution was carried.

Committee on Roads and Bridges rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.—Granted.

In reference to line post fences, when the post could not be found, the Warden said the question was a difficult one, for the Surveyor must be aware that parties were trespassing before he could take action to displace them. The service of a P. L. S. was necessary in such a case, and he could examine and define the boundaries.

Mr. Cross introduced a By-law defining the boundaries of the village of Madoc.

Mr. Vandervoort gave notice of a By-law to be introduced in June regulating the size of waggon tires on wheels used on the roads of this county.

The Warden said the Council had no authority to take the action proposed, as the law only related to vehicles let for hire, and not those used by farmers.

Council adjourned until 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

THURSDAY, March 14.

The Council met at 10 o'clock.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

The following were presented and read:

From Patrick Nash and others asking that the road from Marysville to Lonsdale, by way of McCarron's hill, have a grant expended on it this season. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A communication from the Master in Chancery was read, stating that he had employed another caretaker for his office, and submitting an account for cleaning his office.

Mr. Flint said the caretaker employed by the County was not authorized to go in the Master's office for some reason. The County paid a caretaker to look after the offices, and if Mr. Lazier wanted another man he should pay him. The time had now arrived when we should assert our rights, and it was too much for the Master to forbid the caretaker to enter his office, and having engaged another send in his account. In his opinion this account should not be entertained.

Mr. White said the sooner we let Judges, Junior Judges, or Masters in Chancery, know their places the better. If such questions as this are to come up the Warden and some other persons should look into it.

The Warden said the Council had no difficulty with the Judges but with the Master in Chancery.

Mr. Peck said the room occupied by the Master was County property, and he had no right to discharge the caretaker. Had he a complaint against the caretaker he should have spoken to the Warden.

Mr. Flint moved that the communication and account of Mr. S. S. Lazier, for expenses of a caretaker, be not entertained.

The motion was put and carried.

The Public Accounts Committee reported that in their opinion the Pettis plan of bridges was not an improvement to those built by the County Surveyor; they recommended that where new bridges are to be built that iron bridges be constructed.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Peck introduced a By-law to repeal By-law 280 and amend By-law 127. This is to regulate auctioneer's licenses.—Referred to the Committee on By-laws.

Mr. Gunter introduced a By-law to assume as a County road that from Millbridge to Murphy's Corners. In support of his motion Mr. Gunter said the road was formerly a colonization road. The Government had expended a grant on it last year, but there would not aid it any more, as it was considered the township should support it. The road was about 13 miles long. In connection with this,

Mr. White expressed his disapproval of the system of giving certain sums to the various townships to be expended on roads. The back country was getting too much and was not paying enough for what they got; this was the opinion of the people of the front. We should now see if some arrangements could not be made with the Government to aid these roads.

Mr. Flint moved that the Warden confer with the County Solicitor for the purpose of drafting a By-law to enable the County officials to procure the material used or necessary for use in the construction of bridges or roads within three miles of the place where the work was to be done. In this regard, Mr. Flint stated that in order to avoid the trouble this was introduced. It had been found that in certain cases proper contracts could not be made with parties for timber, and in one instance, when certain material was required, the owner of it had to be admitted as a contractor in order that the work should be done. In other cases the County officials were trespassers, owing to the want of such a By-law.

The motion passed.

Mr. Armstrong moved, seconded by Mr. Grass, that the indemnity to members of the Council be reduced to $2.00 per day, thus effecting a saving of $29 a day or $116 per session, or in a year $464; that the Treasurer's salary be reduced $200; the Road-Superintendent $200; the County Surveyor $100; the County Clerk $100, and the Warden $100; thus affecting a total saving to the County of $1,164 per year.

In support of the motion Mr. Armstrong said $2.00 a day was sufficient for him, and that he could get along well enough for that sum per diem. The Legislators in New York State only got $3.00 per diem and mileage, and the present Council should not get such an allowance as the present. The officials of the County had not grumbled when their salaries were less than now, and they got along as well then as now.

The Warden ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Peck said Mr. Armstrong was merely fulfilling a pledge he gave the electors.

Mr. Armstrong said he would give notice of such a By-law at the next session.

Mr. Flint said if Mr. Armstrong would hang up his motion in his barn, the rats would be so frightened that they would not eat his grain.

Mr. White said the motion was buncombe.

Mr. Armstrong was too good natured to really mean what his motion contained.

The Warden said discussion was out of order on that motion, as he had ruled it out of order.

Committee on Roads and Bridges resumed.

Moved by Mr. Armstrong seconded by Mr. Grass, that the County Surveyor be instructed to build the road from Trenton east of the river, at the cost stated in the Surveyor's report.

Mr. Pearce asked that the question be left over till June, along with others.

Mr. Francis said the matter should be acted on at once.

The motion was withdrawn to be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The County Surveyor said persons run over the bridge at Gordon's, and several had been fined for doing so. The same remarks applied to Cottey's Bridge. Care takers should be appointed to prevent persons from driving immoderately over these bridges. There were notices on these bridges forbidding fast driving but they were not heeded.

Mr. Pearce moved that persons be appointed to look after these bridges at a salary yearly of $10 each.

Mr. White objected to this, as in the end it would lead to the appointment of caretakers for every bridge. If a caretaker was at all required, however, one should be put on at O'Brien's Bridge, which was the only bridge that required to be protected.

Mr. Armstrong said caretakers should be appointed to look after these bridges, as it would have a tendency to prevent fast driving, which resulted far more disastrously to bridges than the carrying over them of heavy loads.

Mr. Kavanagh supported the motion, as he considered that by the appointment of a caretaker, the danger of fires on bridges would be prevented as well as the stopping of fast driving.

Mr. Glass said the villages should take care of the bridges.

Mr. Vankleek disapproved of employing caretakers at such a salary as that named, for such officials would not do their work efficiently. He suggested that the Surveyor be instructed to offer a reward of $2 to every one who will give information that will lead to the conviction of parties who drive immoderately over the County bridges.

A motion by Mr. Vankleek embodying his views was seconded by Mr. Vandervoort and passed.

Mr. Flint suggested the dismissal of the caretakers as the motion just passed would relieve them. He moved, seconded by Mr. Wcese, that the County Surveyor settle up with the present caretakers and dismiss them, with the exception of the caretaker of the Trenton bridge.

The motion was carried.

Committee rose and reported.—Adopted.

Council went into Committee on By-laws. Mr. Pearce in the chair.

The By-law to raise $20,000 to pay off the Grand Junction Railway claims and draws on the Sinking Fund was read a second time.

In reply to Mr. Vankleek, Mr. Pearce said in accordance with a resolution of the Council, $15,000 was required to pay off the Grand Junction Railway, and the additional $5,000 would repay the draws on the sinking Fund. $5,000 of the sum first named was to pay the Jordan claim.

The Warden said it was necessary to pass a By-law to settle these claims. Only $5,000 of the amount promised some years ago to be paid to the Grand Junction Railway has been raised by a direct tax, and what money had been paid on its account, had been properly taken from the Sinking Fund.

Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.—Granted.

Council adjourned.

The Council reassembled at two o'clock.

Mr. Pearce asked that the Reeve of Madoc obtain leave to introduce his By-law regulating the boundaries of the village of Madoc.

The request was granted, after which, Mr. Cross introduced the By-law, which was read a first time and referred to the Committee on By-laws.

Committee on Ways and Means resumed.

The petition of George young et al, offering to publish the Auditor's report at one half the usual rate, provided the abstract was not published in the city papers, was again read.

The Warden said some understanding should now be arrived at in reference to the course pursued. He did not think the Council should consent to the proposition, as the city papers were well circulated, and, besides, they sent reporters to give reports of their proceedings. He hoped an equitable settlement of this question would be arrived at.

Mr. Armstrong said he would favor any scheme that would save money to the County—especially since it cost a large sum to run this County. In 1876 the printing $1,000, the Warden and Council $2,000, salaries $3,975, and roads and bridges $13,000. The city papers published the proceedings of this Council free, and were entitled to favor, yet he approved of having the printing done by tender, as the Government did.

Mr. Peck said the printing should be under the direction of a Printing Committee for with such a committee the matter would be readily managed. As to letting out the printing to papers on the outskirts of the County, their reports would be little read. Their proffer was simply an effort to shut out competition to the city, and he could not support the proposition.

Mr. Cook said he was in favor of the printing being done by the city papers as they had a large circulation and sent reporters who reported the meetings of this Council without charge.

Mr. Anderson approved of Mr. Cook's views and added that the Belleville papers were entitled to the printing, and he would favor them.

Mr. Cross said it was hardly fair to expect that the county papers should have the whole of the County printing, but they should have their share. People take the city papers on account of their news, which included the reports of the Council, and which were news the people wished to read and which it was to the interest of the city papers to publish.

Mr. Young, of Trenton *Courier*, was heard. He argued that it would be economical to adopt the suggestion contained in his proposition, and averred that he did not ask for the work other than the auditor's report. The city papers did all the other work of printing by-laws, &c., with the binding, and in addition to that the presence of the Council benefited the city. In an economical view, as the proposers of the scheme paid County taxes, and would do the work at fair rates, they should receive fair consideration.

Mr. Anderson said only two copies of the *Courier* went to Tyendinaga, and what would be done for a report of this Council if we had to depend on that paper.

Mr. Pearce spoke in favor of allowing the printing to be done by the City papers.

The Warden said certain documents should be given papers in the County, and By-laws, notices, etc. should be inserted in the weekly issues of the City papers. Some work had been done in County papers which had not been ordered.

Mr. Peck moved, seconded by Mr. Weese, that the communication of George Young, et al, be not entertained.

Mr. Armstrong said that some years ago it was found necessary to look into the matter of printing, and it was found that it was done cheaper in Northumberland than here.

Mr. Young disavowed doing work without orders.

Mr. Anderson said we could not depend on the *Courier* for reports, as he only got it twice a month.

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. Pearce moved that the Warden be and is hereby authorized to accept such modified conditions on which the first $15,000 were to be paid on the settlement between the County and the Grand Junction Railway Company as may be found necessary in order to arrange a settlement with the said Company, and that after the terms of the settlement are arranged and accepted, the Warden be and is hereby authorized to give an order or orders on the County Treasurer for the balance of the said first $15,000.—Carried.

The Auditor's Report, up to the time of the death of the late Treasurer, was laid over till June.

The sum of $50 was allowed Mr. Collins for his claims.

On the reading of the INTELLIGENCER'S account, the Warden moved that the account, less $159.98 for publishing the land tax sales be paid, and that the Clerk give notice to the INTELLIGENCER Printing Company to look to the estate of the late Treasurer for that item. The sum of $204 had been paid the officials of the *Gazette* for publishing the same sale, and he had thought it in the interest of the County to endeavor to recover it, but in looking over the books he found that the charges for advertising had been made against the lands, and not in the regular books, and the charges were therefore against the lands. The County had no interest in the sale, and therefore should not interfere in the matter. The Solicitor had told him the County was not liable for the *Intelligencer's* account, and a telegraph from that gentleman had endorsed that statement.

Mr. Peck said his impression was that the County was liable, but after conversing with the County Solicitor, he was inclined to think that the County was not liable for the account. All the Company wanted to know was who was liable for this account, and this motion now disposed of the question. He seconded the motion.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Kavanagh moved that $100 be granted to the Townships of Dungannon and Faraday, to be applied by the Inspector for School purposes in that Township.

Mr. Fitzgerald made a similar motion in favor of Monteagle and Herschel.

Mr. Gunter said that it was only right that $100 should be granted to each of the municipalities.

Mr. Flint said the back townships were being fast settled and the time was coming when they would not come to the County for assistance for this purpose.

Mr. Fitzgerald wished that $100 would be given to Tudor *et al*, Carlow and Mayo, and Wicklow *et al*.

Mr. Peck asked for information, as it was hard to tell when this granting would end.

Mr. Gunter explained that if the County gave $100 to each of the municipalities the Government would give a similar amount for school purposes.

Mr. Anderson would not object to the question, but thought the south should receive as much consideration as the north; besides he would like to know how the money would be spent.

Mr. Vankleek was in favor of assisting education in all the back townships.

Mr. Gunter said Tudor *et al* would give another $100 in addition to that the Government and Council gave.

Mr Kavanagh withdrew his motion, and moved as a substitute that the five northern townships receive $100 each, to be applied for school purposes.

The Warden said the sum named was large, but it should be remembered that the minor municipalities had not paid up their assessment to the County, and besides the County account at the bank had been overdrawn. It was necessary now that all the municipalities indebted to the County should pay up.

The motion was passed.

Mr. Francis moved, seconded by Mr. Lee that the County Surveyor be instructed to build the road leading from the village of Trenton on the eastern side of the river by tender or otherwise, the amount to be expended half of the sum named in the Surveyor's report, $174, but in case the County of Northumberland does not pay a like sum, $174, the necessary steps shall be taken by the Council to act thereon.

Committee rose and reported.—Adopted.

Council adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 15.

The Council met at ten o'clock.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Committee on By-laws resumed.

The By-law to raise $20,000 was again read.

The debentures are to be payable in 20 years, and to provide the above sum a tax of one fifty-fourth part of a cent shall be levied. The By-law will receive its third reading on Friday, 21st of June, at ten o'clock.

The By-law to repeal By-law 280 and amend By-law 127 was again read a second time. It provided that auctioneer's licenses can be issued for one year at $25; for six months at $15, and for three months at $10.

Mr. Emo objected to the By-law, as it was an injustice to those who had a yearly license.

Mr. Peck said this By-law to correct irregularities in the present By-law, and so that the Treasurer could work it more satisfactorily and render it more equitable.

Mr. Armstrong said that a complaint was made that a party who got a license for six months sold during the whole year.

Mr. Ashley suggested that the rates should be for one year $25, for six months $20, for three months $15. By this more would take out licenses for a year than otherwise.

The Warden said only two licenses were taken out last year and two partial licenses.

Mr. Peck said the By-law was before the Council, and the rates could be altered if desired.

Mr. Ashley moved in amendment that the rate be for one year $25 for six months $20 for three months $15.

Mr. Cooke seconded the motion, which was carried.

The By-law to assume the road leading from Millbridge to Murphy's Corners as a County road was read a second time.

Mr. Kavanagh said in the summer this road was good, but now it was impassable. The Government did not intend to do anything on this road, but if it rendered any assistance the money could be expended other places. In view of what was being done in other townships, Haliburton for instance, which, by the way, was inducing people to settle in it, it was the duty of the Council to assume this road and put it in shape.

Mr. Flint said he had asked the Government last year for assistance for the road from Thanet to L'Amable but without success, but this year he had, with the assistance of Dr. Boulter, been enabled to get a grant of $1,000 for the road. The Government has abandoned the road as far as Thanet, and the time had come when the County must assist these roads. The lands in that locality were being fast settled, and it was our duty to assist these settlers to get out, and thus prevent them from going to Haliburton. There will be a great influx of settlers to the back country this season, and he had no doubt 100 families would take up land there this year; therefore, we should give inducements to keep our own people at home and induce others to come and remain in this country. If persons travelled over this road as he had done, he was confident they would receive more assistance for these roads than they now did. The Government is determined to give up the other portions of this road and the County will have to assume them. If we do not do something for the people out there we must not expect them to remain; we must get all the assistance we can out of the Government for roads, for in time they will not do anything more for them.

The By-law regulating the boundaries of the village of Madoc, was read a second time.

Mr. Cross, in explanation, said this By-law proposed to better define the boundaries of the village, which was improperly laid down in the former By-law.

The Warden said his impression was that the area of the village would be added to by adopting this By-law. In his opinion the By-law was not worth the paper it is written on.

Mr. Cross said the boundaries of the village were neither increased nor diminished by this By-law.

Mr. Francis considered that it would be useless to pass this By-law, as it was not in the power of the Council to do it.

Mr. Cross said if the By-law were passed and found ill-gal, the Legislature could be petitioned to legalize it.

Committee rose and reported.—Adopted.

The several By-laws were read a third time, passed, and numbered.

Council adjourned until the third Tuesday in June.

Lemon juice and glycerine, equal parts, are recommended as infallible in removing tan and freckles. For cleansing, softening, and whitening the skin of the hands and face, nothing can be better. Apply at night and wash in the morning.

A SIMPLE METHOD OF TESTING THE PURITY OF MILK.—A German paper gives a test for watered milk, which is simplicity itself. A well-polished knitting-needle is dipped into a deep vessel of milk and immediately withdrawn in an upward position. If the sample is pure some of the fluid will hang to the needle, but if water has been added to the milk, even in small proportions, the fluid will not adhere to the needle.

TO TEST MILK.—A prominent writer says every farmer who owns a lot of cows ought to know all about their relative value as to quality as well as quantity of milk. It is not always the cow giving the most milk that is the best yielder of butter. It is an easy matter to test the quality of milk by filling a glass tumbler with the milk of each cow, and setting those tumblers in a cool place for the cream to rise. The transparent glass will show the thickness of the cream and its color. In this manner one has the milk of several cows under inspection at the same time, and can, therefore, make an accurate comparison. Both night's and morning's milk should be thus tested.

The Situation in the East.

March 25.—A London despatch says:—From all advices received here it is believed in Government circles, that notwithstanding the efforts of Germany to bring about an understanding between the Powers, there is little hope of a Congress assembling. England will probably decline to negotiate further. The situation is regarded as serious.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the controversy between England and Russia is approaching that dangerous stage where the point of honor more and more engages attention.

The *North German Gazette* says:—Considering to-day's news the meeting of the Congress at an early date can scarcely be expected. A war between Russia and England, however, need not yet be regarded as a necessary consequence of England's attitude. The Russian army remains at present near Constantinople, and its conduct will in the main be regulated by that of the British fleet.

The *Agence Russe* says:—Russia having communicated the entire preliminaries to the Powers, having declared that no secret treaty exists, and having recognized in each member of the Congress a full right of discussing, proposing, and determining, the London Cabinet's conduct in insisting on imposing its formula upon Russia can only be regarded as bad *chicane*, revealing an offensive intention.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote announced that Russia communicated to England the terms of the treaty of peace. Maps of the district affected are being prepared. He refused to answer any more questions on the subject, as in the communications between Russia and England matters of great importance are not yet closed.

A St. Petersburg special states that Ignatieff has gone to Vienna because of the anxiety felt about the attitude of Austria.

A Berlin correspondent says:—If the Congress does not meet Germany will revert to her former position of a friendly looker-on, without positively approving of Russia's doings.

The Russian organ at Brussels says:—There is but little probability that the Congress will meet. It is in consequence of England's views more to the advantage of Europe that it should not. The duty of Europe is to settle the crisis without England.

The Paris *Temps* says:—It is probable, if England refuses to take part in the Congress, that France and Italy will refuse.

A Pera special says:—Mr. Layard, British ambassador at Constantinople, is the head of the party who would rather see England go to war with Russia on any grounds, however trivial, than not at all. The present philo English attitude of the Porte is due to the intimate friendship between Mr. Layard and Vefyk Pasha and the latter's temporary influence over the Sultan. But the Sultan is a man of capricious and arbitrary temper and of inferior capacity and resolution. A Court or Cabinet intrigue might destroy Vefyk Pasha's ascendancy and change the whole Turkish policy.

Correspondents at Vienna agree that the full text of the treaty of San Stefano has renewed a strong anti-Russian feeling there. The correspondents say the common opinion is that the real meaning of the treaty is not Russian preponderance, but Russian rule in European Turkey. It is just because such an alteration as would remove this feature would entirely destroy the treaty that less confidence is felt in the efficacy of the Congress. While Count Andrassy will demand a revision of the entire treaty, he will decline to do so in combination with England, because their interests are not identical.

A Belgrade despatch says:—The publication of the terms of peace has caused universal dissatisfaction in Servia. The army will reoccupy all the positions it conquered from Turkey, and hold them until the Congress decides as to the justice of Servia's claims. The Grand Duke Nicholas made a pressing demand on Servia to re-mobilize her reserves and concentrate them on the northern frontier, but Servia has not complied.

LONDON, March 26.—The final answer from St. Petersburg to England's question, whether the entire treaty will be submitted to Congress, is anxiously awaited.

The *Post* says:—Another vain attempt has been made to induce Russia to acknowledge some responsibility towards Europe. Her reply is invariably the same, viz., "You have full liberty of appreciation and action." The *Post* says:—Should the Congress fail some means may yet be sought for establishing a real or pretended agreement. It is not probable it will be found, and unless Russia yields the storm which is brewing will break out.

A St. Petersburg special says:—Those having the direction of affairs here appear to have very little hope of a solution of the present deadlock. Although the holding of the Congress without England would have the advantage of isolating her and consolidating the Triple Alliance, it is regarded as more probable that the Congress will not meet at all. The whole question seems to be sinking from the sphere of reason to that of passion. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* declares that Russia will not endure a position obliging her to maintain her armaments indefinitely. The Berlin *Post* remarks that the collapse of the Congress would enforce such an attitude on both Russia and England.

A PECULIAR SUIT.—Father Walsh, pastor of the Catholic Church at Long Branch, has caused the arrest of two liquor dealers there for selling whiskey to a woman who went to his church drunk and danced the whole length of the aisle to the tune of St. Patrick's Day, which was being played by the organ.

Boynton's last exploit is a swim across the Straits of Gibraltar to Tangier a distance of between twenty and twenty-four miles, traversed in seventeen hours. The swimmer narrowly escaped being carried out to sea by the high waves and spring tides.

North Hastings Review

MADOC, MARCH 28, 1878.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE was dissolved on the 23rd inst., and the writs have been issued for a new election. The nomination will take place on the 24th April and polling on the 1st May.

MRS. MACKENZIE, wife of the Premier, was on Friday last presented with a beautiful birthday present in the form of a gold chain and locket set with diamonds, as a token of esteem by several of her friends.

MR. RINE has published a card, in which he cancells all his engagements until after his trial, and asking his friends to reserve judgment upon himself until that time. Some of the Associations have changed their names already.

AT A MEETING of the West Hastings Liberal-Conservative Association, on Saturday last, the report of the Electoral Committee, recommending the nomination of Hon. Lewis Wallbridge as their candidate for the Commons, was received and adopted. The present member, James Brown, Esq., has issued a card, announcing his intention of again being a candidate.

THE TRIAL of Munn, referred to a few weeks ago, for having killed a man named Squires, for a dollar and a half, which the latter owed him, took place in London on Tuesday, resulting in a verdict of manslaughter. The prisoner was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Hanging would have been a light enough punishment for such a brutal murder.

MR. E. KING DODDS, the celebrated champion of the Anti-Dunkinites, was presented, last week, with an address and a purse of $1,135, for services rendered by him in behalf of the Liquor Trade. Mr. Dodds is about to make a tour of the United States, for the purpose of collecting statistics and gaining information concerning the working of prohibition where a prohibitory liquor law is in force.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association was held at Ottawa on the 21st inst. Mr. Thos. Stock was elected President, and Mr. M. Bowell Vice-President. Messrs. White, Morgan, and Bowell were appointed a Select Committee to choose the Standing Committees for the ensuing year. The Auditors' report showed the receipts to be $38,425.96, and the expenditure $33,371.81, having a balance on hand of $5,054.15.

General Sir W. O'Grady Haly, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in North America, whose death at Halifax from gout in the stomach was announced a few days ago, had rendered distinguished service to the Crown. He was gazetted Ensign on the 17th June, 1828; Lieutenant, 19th July, 1831; Captain, 25th April, 1834; Major, 19th May, 1846; Lieut.-Colonel, 27th December, 1850; Colonel, 28th November, 1854; Major-General, 12th January, 1869; Lieut.-General, 26th May, 1873; Colonel 47th Foot, 2nd November, 1875. Sir William Haly served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of Alma (where he had a charger killed under him), and Inkerman. In the latter engagement he received four bayonet wounds while defending himself from the attack of some Russian soldiers. He was saved by a private, who received the Victoria Cross for merit. Sir William was also present at the capture of Balaklava, the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and the sortie made on the 26th October, 1855. For his service he was created a K. C. B., was decorated with a medal with four clasps, made an officer of the Legion of Honor, and obtained the third-class order of the Medjidie and the Turkish medal. Sir William Haly also served as Colonel of the 106th Regiment in India. He was appointed to his late command in May, 1873. He was 67 years old at his death.

NEW YORK, March 25.—A letter from an American journalist, dated Bombay, February 17th, says:—"Nana Sahib is believed to be still alive, with two hundred followers, in the country north of India. His wife, at Benares, never put on mourning or performed the services indispensable for a widow, and spies report seeing him recently. Prominent residents says there is intense excitement among the Moslems, and the Government has been fearful of an outbreak. The Moslem leaders made great efforts to fan the flame. War despatches have been widely distributed. It is estimated two hundred thousand Moslem volunteers to fight against Russia could be raised in India within four months."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Shanghai advices of February the 17th state that the famine is stretching all over the northern provinces of China, causing unparalleled distress. Land taxation is virtually remitted in eight provinces, but too late for relief. The Government resources are exhausted, and the utter depletion of an enormous portion of the Empire is threatened.

Eight hundred and fifty labourers and carters have been victimized by an absconding sub-contractor on the Lachine Canal.

Russia's Programme.

A STARTLING GAME ON THE CARDS.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg tells the *Morning Advertiser*, (a journal which is generally well-informed in connection with the war) that Russia did not push matters to extremity when the British fleet anchored off Constantinople because she was not ready to play her cards. Had she occupied Constantinople and entered the Dardenelles, as she at first threatened, war between her and England and Austria would have ensued, in which case the Czar, with his troops scattered about the peninsula, his communications in disorder, his railways clogged with snow, his naval preparations incomplete, and his army wearied by a winter advance across the Balkans, would have laid himself open to inevitable defeat. Therefore the usual lowering of her pretensions at the last moment was a shrewd stroke of diplomacy on the part of Prince Gortschakoff.—The correspondent in question is assured that the Congress is only a scheme to gain time. It is calculated that it cannot meet and finish until late in May, when Russia will have 27 iron-clads free from the icy clutches of winter; her Baltic defences will have received their complement of 38-ton guns, and every vulnerable or assailable point will have been protected by torpedoes. In the Pacific her squadrons will have anchored safely away from British cruisers in the harbor of Vladistock. In Central Asia, the forts will have been sufficiently armed and provisioned to meet any attack from India. In European Russia, the ice having disappeared, the transport of material will be easy. The insurrection being quelled in the Caucasus, and Russia no longer fighting against the prophet, will be able to avail herself of the Tartar and Circassian troops. The Armenian militia can garrison Kars and Erzeroum, relieving Loris Melikoff. In Europe, Russia will have all the fortresses of the Danube in her hands; her iron-clads and torpedo flotilla will dominate the river; and even if Roumania joins Austria against her, they will have a tougher job to cross the river to attack the army of Adrianople in the rear than Grand Duke Nicholas had. On the Sea of Marmora, Rodsto will have been fortified with powerful guns, and 125 torpedo steamers will guard each extremity of the waterway. Within a day's march of the Dardenelles 150,000 men will have been massed; another 140,000 will have been posted in the outskirts of Constantinople, and the Black Sea fleet will have concentrated at Midi. These arrangements being perfected, Russia will suddenly break up the Conference, dash forward upon the Dardenelles, seize the Bosphorus, cram the channel with torpedoes, fill the inlet to each strait with torpedo vessels, mass her troops behind forts and earthworks on both the peninsulas, "and then dare the astounded British Lion to do his worst." By the time the British fleet can move the Bosphorus will be closed; free communication across the Black Sea will enable Russia to laugh at Austria, and before Queen Victoria can send an army to undo all this work, Russia will have gained such a grip upon Turkey that the war will begin with every chance in the Czar's favor. Such is the programme of Russia, sketched by hand upon what is claimed to be good authority.

Kissed in the Bowery.

Miss Catherine Fitzgerald of 201 Elizabeth street is a respectable spinster of fifty summers or so. With spectacles properly adjusted, and umbrella and bag in hand, she went forth yesterday for a promenade in the Bowery; but at Grand street a handsome chap with a red neck tie stepped up to her, threw his arms around her waist, and planted a smacking kiss on her maiden cheek.

Miss Fitzgerald's eyes flashed through her specs, and her bag and umbrella slashed through the air, and by the time she came to a realization of what had been done she was surrounded by a crowd. Meanwhile the youth with the red tie endeavored to pacify her.

Officer Brennan arrested the offender, and in the Essex Market Police Court he described himself as George Margolin of 209 West Twenty-second street, a Frenchman not long in this country.

Justice Flammer asked what the prisoner had to say.

"Oui, monsieur, wis pleasure I explain all. My frien' Monsieur Sommer, tell me madam is my aunt, an, zat it is ze custom to kiss ze aunt in Amerique. I meet madam. Zet all excep, I am very sorry," and the prisoner bowed very low to the plaintiff. "Madam is not my aunt."

The Justice asked Miss Fitzgerald what punishment should be meted out to the offender, and she replied that the crime was serious, and deserving of severe punishment.

The Justice asked if a $5 fine would be enough. She thought it too low; and when he asked how about $10, the little Frenchman, burst out, "Too dear, too dear." Thereat the plaintiff became very angry, and every body else laughed. That was the price the prisoner had to pay for the kiss.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Circassian Atrocities.

About January 23rd a body of armed Bashi Bazouks, Zeibecs and Circassians raided the Greek town of Viza, and committed the most unprecedented atrocities on the inhabitants, massacres, murders, tortures, mutilations, rapine and pillage. Priests were seized and burned alive. Fathers were obliged to stand, tied, and witness outrages on their wives and daughters. The 800 inhabitants of the village of St. George hid from the Circassians in a large cave. The Circassians discovered their hiding place, and, failing to force an entrance, with crowbars opened a hole in the top of the cave, and poured in large quantities of brimstone and asphalte, to which they set fire by firing their guns through the hole. As a consequence, the inside of the cave was in a few minutes filled with smoke so dense that the inmates dropped down one by one, dying of suffocation, and the souls of 800 martyrs fled almost simultaneously to meet their Creator.

Loss of a British Training Ship.

BETWEEN 300 AND 400 LIVES LOST.

LONDON, March 24.—It is reported that the British naval training ship *Eurydice*, with 400 men on board, has capsized on the south coast of the Isle of Wight.

The Admiral commanding at Portsmouth telegraphs that the *Eurydice* capsized off Dunnose Head at half-past four o'clock this afternoon, in a sudden squall. One boy and a seaman were saved. Other advices indicate that between 300 and 400 lives were lost. The Admiral, on receiving news of the disaster, immediately despatched a steamer to the scene of the wreck.

The *Eurydice* was a training ship for ordinary seamen, under command of Capt. Marcus Hare. She was sixth rate, 921 tons burden, and carried four guns.

A survivor of the *Eurydice* disaster gives the number on board as over 300. Five were picked up by a passing steamer after being in the water an hour, but all have died except two. It is not probable that any others were saved, as a strong ebb tide was running. The *Eurydice* was under full sail when she was overtaken by a snow-storm accompanied by heavy squalls. The sun shone again brilliantly shortly afterwards, but nothing was then visible except a few boxes floating down the Channel. The survivors say they saw the ship suck down many as she sank.

LONDON, March 25.—The weather was fine yesterday until about 3.30 p. m., when an almost universal change ensued. Short and violent gusts of wind, accompanied by snow and dust storms of unusual character, as brief as sudden, followed rapidly from nearly opposite points of the compass. It is supposed the capsizing of the British naval training ship *Eurydice* off the Isle of Wight was due to the suddenness with which the squall overtook the ship, and the fact that its entire force fell on the full spread of her canvas. As the *Eurydice* was completely close in shore, a dangerous gust would give probably no warning. The disposition of her guns, stores, or other dead weight, may have given a leverage to the force of the wind. The *Eurydice* had been on a practice cruise to the West Indies, whence she had been for some days expected at Portsmouth. She had a smart crew of from two to over three hundred. Only five persons, including Lieut. Tabor, were rescued after they had been an hour in the water. Three of these are dead, so the only survivors are Benjamin Cuddiford, able seaman, and Sidney Fletcher, first-class boy. Cuddiford says:—Over three hundred were aboard, all of whom except myself and Fletcher were, I believe, lost. I was one of the last on the ship. Captain Hare was near me when she went down, and she carried with her a large number clinging to her or drawn down in the vortex. A man near me said a vessel was close by when the squall came on, and, therefore, they were sure to be picked up. Being a first-rate swimmer, very many of my comrades cried to me for help. I tried to assist two or three, but at last there were four clinging to me, and I was obliged to kick them off.

Steamers have been sent to search in the vicinity of the accident, but no further report has been received.

LATER.—It is now believed the *Eurydice* had about 320 officers and seamen, of which 270 were young men in training, besides about twenty officers and men, taken on board at Bermuda as invalids. A barque was seen bearing toward Dunnose just before the squall. There is some hope entertained she may have rescued others. All hands were mustering on the deck for practice at the time of the disaster in consequence of the blinding snow storm, and it would have been thought the ship had gone on to Spithead. The Esplanade was crowded with visitors admiring the *Eurydice*, which was carrying every available stitch of canvas. She sailed so close to shore that the cordage of the rigging was visible. Suddenly sleet decended, and when the storm lifted only the schooner lowering her boats could be seen.

Fletcher, the boy saved, states he was below and heard noise on deck. Rushing up he found the vessel on her side, sinking. He seized a life buoy and jumped overboard. He had been in the water scarcely a minute, when the vessel lurched forward and sank drawing him down such a distance that he gave himself up for lost, but the life buoy drew him to the surface. The vessel lies with her masts visible.

It is stated that there is no doubt the *Eurydice* was carrying too much sail. It is feared with the men embarked at Bermuda and probably from Admiral Keys' squadron, the *Eurydice* had nearly four hundred on board.

LONDON, March 25.—An official list issued by the Admiralty shows the *Eurydice's* officers and crew numbered 298, seven however, were possibly left at Barbadoes in prison. All accounts agree that there were also from twenty to thirty passengers on board.

Beating a Mother.

Two young viragos residing in the environs of Manilla, near Lindsay, being too indifferent to secure for themselves the necessaries of life, entreated their mother to solicit charity on their behalf under dissimulation, and on her refusing to execute their command they decoyed her to the surrounding woods, where they inflicted severe corporal punishment upon her. On Constable Short hearing of the affair he placed the ringleader under arrest and had her taken to Manilla, when she, a second time, maltreated her mother and berated the constable. The Magistrate committed her for trial, and she now lies in Lindsay jail to appear at the Spring Assizes.

It is related by the London *Times* that a woman who recently died at Ashcott, at the age of 104 years, had for the last forty of them been in the habit of drinking gin to excess, often spending a thousand dollars a year for it. It is gravely suggested that but for this habit she would not have thus been cut off in her prime.

Philadelphia on Fire.

THE DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT A MILLION DOLLARS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 25.—A fire broke out at 9.20 p. m. on the third floor of the paint and drug warehouse of Wampole & Co., Fourth street, above Arch. There was a strong wind blowing and the fire rapidly spread in all directions, soon becoming one of the most disastrous which ever visited the city. A general alarm was sounded, but the flames rapidly spread north to a building, occupied by Love, Grove, & Co., machinery; Zeising & Co., printers; T. P. & S. S. Smith, shoe manufactory; Christian Muller, wine-house; and southward to the buildings of James Flynn, white lead and window glass; Anroyal & Co., morocco boot and shoe findings; Harris & Co., ladies and children's shoes; Cahill & Co., McLaughlin, Colter Bros., shoe-upper manufactory; Toudy & Co., engravers; Charles Kaufman, map printer. At ten several explosions occurred in the paint house of Wampole & Co., and a minute afterwards the front wall fell with a terrific crash, causing the fire to communicate to the buildings on the west side of Fourth street, first catching the roof of A. Gentzch's paper box manufactory, thence to the buildings of the White Lead Company, the German American Bottling Company, and then north to the buildings occupied by John Funks, saloon; Martin, paints, James, iron show-cases. These buildings were soon enveloped in flames, and in the meantime the wall of No. 117, east side of Fourth street, fell, carrying out the roof of two buildings below. Several firemen in the latter building were severely put about the head, face, and hands, but it is not known if any fatal accident happened.

The course of the fire then descended to the buildings occupied by W. H. Graye, show cases, Chas. Duhring and Price Hunt, blank book manufacturers, H. Burton, wall papers, Chas. Renier, looking glasses, and Cole & Mills, bricklayers and jobbers. From 10.15 o'clock to 11 o'clock were several explosions, and by the time the flames reached No. 115 Fourth street, all the iron front from Cherry street to that number had fallen. The sparks were carried eastward, and first set on fire the houses on Cherry street, burning two private dwellings, the saloon of Chas. Loos, unoccupied, Golden Fleece hotel, and the extensive hat factory of Cobberley & Co. These are nearly or quite a total loss.

At 11 p. m. the flames reached the south-west corner of Third and Cherry streets, the upper stories of which are occupied by Rodgenberger & Co., paper box manufacturers, and the first floor by the large wholesale grocery of Kirkboot & Beerwind, spreading further to the east about the same time. The sparks set fire to the store of H. Steinberger, dealer in feathers, and spread to Thos. Hall's stove store, H. Hurlburt's lamp store, and three four-story stone front buildings, occupied by Cooper, Hall, & Co., furniture manufacturers. The Camden, N. J., fire department arrived at 11 p. m., and gave all the assistance possible. The St. Elmo hotel was on fire from sparks in the rear portion, but beyond causing a panic amongst the boarders, but little damage was done. At midnight the fire was still burning furiously, and continually breaking out in fresh places, so no estimate of the probable loss can be made, though it is not expected to be less than a million dollars.

MARCH 26, 1 a. m.—The fire is under control. The last building burned on the east side of Fourth street was a bird cage factary and a dwelling on the west side of Fourth street. All the structures from No. 122 to 132 were partly, or entirely, destroyed. On Cherry street the only additional loss is the destruction of the rag and paper warehouse, the plumbing establishment of W. Macpherson, and the paint shop of Alex. Reihle. On Fourth street, above Cherry, the only loss is that of C. Muller, wine house. The only serious fire now burning is at the paper box manufactory of Isaac Roggenburger, Third street, the first floor of which is occupied by Kirkboot & Beerwind, wholesale grocers. The fire on Second street is extinguished.

BIRTH.

BRISTOL.—In this village, on the 24th inst., the wife of Mr. Wellington Bristol, of a son.

MARRIED.

EASTMAN—BAKER.—By the Rev. P. I. Reblin, at the parsonage, Keller's Bridge, on the 20th inst., Mr. David C. Eastman, of Limerick, to Miss Ellen Baker, of Tudor.

Madoc Markets.

Flour, per bel	$4 75 to	$0 00
Wheat, per bushel	1 00 to	0 00
Rye, "	0 55 to	0 00
Oats, "	0 30 to	0 00
Barley, "	0 45 to	0 00
Peas, "	0 60 to	0 00
Potatoes, "	0 25 to	0 00
Eggs, per doz	0 08 to	0 00
Butter, per lb	0 13 to	0 00
Hides, per cwt	4 00 to	0 00

Belleville Markets.

Wheat,	$0 95 to	$1 00
Barley,	0 45 to	0 50
Rye,	0 56 to	0 57
Oats,	0 32 to	0 33
Peas,	0 65 to	0 66
Butter,	0 17 to	0 22
Eggs,	0 10 to	0 12
Potatoes, per bush	0 30 to	0 40
Flour, per bbl	5 00 to	0 00
Sheepskins,	0 55 to	1 10
Hides,	4 00 to	6 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Situation Wanted.

BY A TEACHER HOLDING A THIRD Class Certificate. Apply at the "REVIEW" OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name, style and firm of E. D. O'Flynn & Bro., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. D. O'Flynn will pay all claims against the late firm, and to whom all debts must be paid.

E. D. O'FLYNN.
W. H. O'FLYNN.

Madoc, March 27th, 1878. 52-3t.

Hats, Hats, Hats.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTS' AND BOYS' HATS!

New Styles in American and English Goods.

TO BE SOLD AT LOW PRICES.

TO ARRIVE, THIS WEEK,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HATS, MILLINERY, ETC.

THOMAS CROSS.

To Sugar Makers!

EDDY'S

BEST 2-HOOP PATENT PAILS

15 cents each,

Or $14.00 per hundred.

SYDMER ROSS & CO.

DR. LOOMIS' DISPENSARY

—AND—

GENERAL DRUG STORE.

We have opened out in our new premises, in the Victoria Block, a full and complete stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Coal Oil, Lamps, Burners, Lamp Glasses, Perfumery, Toilet, Castile, Barbers' and Barbers' Refined Soaps and Toilet articles of every description, Patent Medicines, Brushes of every variety, as Paint, Cloth, Whitewash, Varnish, Blenders, Stripers, Tooth, Nail, etc., Chamois Skins, Chest Protectors, Feeding Bottles, Tubing by the foot, Enemas, Syringes, Trusses, Prescription Bottles, Dietetics, as Corn Starch, Sago, Vanilla, Extract of Meat, etc., Druggists' Varieties, Stationery of every description, Brandy, Wine and Gin, for medicinal purposes, of the very finest brands, and Drugs of every description, warranted pure and unadulterated.

In fact I will keep a full and complete assortment of everything usually kept in a First-class City Drug and Pharmaceutic Establishment. Having purchased my goods in the largest markets of this Dominion, for cash down, *I intend to sell at a slight advance on cost for cash*, at the time. Being convinced that the ready pay system is the only sure way to succeed in business, I will therefore sell cheaper than any other house of the kind in this place.

Having secured the services of a first-class chemist, I hope to merit the same liberal patronage which has been extended to me during the last twelve years as medical practitioner (which I shall also continue) by the public generally and my numerous friends in particular, for which I take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks.

J. S. LOOMIS.

Bowen & Ellis,

BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS

are prepared to supply the public of

MADOC AND VICINITY

WITH

BREAD,

CAKES,

CONFECTIONERY,

PASTRY,

ETC., ETC.

Of the very best quality, and at lowest prices for Cash.

Remember the place, opposite Bristols' Carriage Factory, Division Street.

D. BOWEN. E. ELLIS.

B. & N. H. R'Y

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

The Subscriber is just receiving a new stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

and in order to make room for it he will sell the present stock

AT COST, FOR CASH,

for the next thirty days. If you want to get genuine bargains give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of Farmers' Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

BLACKSMITHING

and all kinds of general jobbing done on short notice and at lowest prices.

N.B.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by cash or note before the 15th January next, and save costs.

W. A. ROBLIN, Keller's Bridge.

Madoc, Dec. 20th, 1877. 38

North Hastings Review

MADOC, MARCH 28, 1878.

LOCAL AND COUNTY NEWS.

Mr. Theo. Crose

Has received his spring stock of Hats and Caps, and now shows one of the cheapest and best assortments in the village.

Early Ploughing.

Mr. John Murphy, of Limerick, commenced ploughing on the 19th inst., and we have heard of some others through this township who also ploughed some last week.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Messrs. E. D. & W. H. O'Flynn give notice in this issue of a dissolution of partnership. The business will be carried on by the former, while the latter will continue in charge of the Post Office.

Settled.

The affair of Lynagh and Gunyeau for disorderly conduct, noticed in our last week's issue, was settled by the former paying costs and the latter clearing out before being summoned before the Reeve.

A Large Circulation.

The daily circulation of the London, Eng., *Standard* is 207,451. This is considerably more than the weekly circulation of the REVIEW, but we may possibly reach that figure yet if we live long enough.

Militia Appointment.

The following appears among the general orders in Saturday's *Gazette*:—To be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain and Brevet-Major Benjamin H. Vandervoort, M. S., No. 8 Company, 49th Battalion, from 14th July, 1877.

Liquor Licenses.

Those concerned will please take notice that all applications for licenses of any kind must be in the hands of the Inspector on or before the 1st day of April next. No application will be considered or received later than that date.

The Weather

This morning has a decidedly wintry aspect, as the ground is white with snow, and the beautiful is still coming down. From our exchanges we learn that some very heavy snow storms have taken place in the eastern part of the Province, trains being delayed on account of the drifts.

New Photograph Gallery.

A new photograph gallery will be opened in the course of a few weeks by Mr. A. Morries, in the second story of the building now occupied by his boot and shoe store. Workmen have been engaged for several days in fitting it up in a neat and tasteful manner. Look out for advt. in a few weeks.

Madoc Model School.

The following are the names of the pupils on the honor roll for the fortnight commencing March 25th:—Mr. Curtis' department—Fifth Class, Fred. W. O'Flynn; Fourth Class, William Cross; Third Class, Josie Mouncey, Miss Cowie's department—Third Class, Bertie Simmons; Intermediate Third Class, Donald Henderson; Junior Third Class, Samuel Rollins. Miss Riddell's department — Senior Second Class, William Cottom; Junior Second Class, Thos. Geary; Senior First Class, Christina Tullee.

Personal.

The Brighton *Ensign* says: "We are informed that Mr. J. B. Benson, formerly publisher of this paper, has received a lucrative and responsible situation in a large lumber manufacturing establishment in Northern Minnesota, near the Manitoba boundary. Mr. Benson's long and practical experience in the business in Ontario, will no doubt prove of great value to the firm who have been so fortunate as to secure his services. He intends soon to remove his family to the scene of his future labors."

Mr. Benson is well known in this village, and his numerous friends and acquaintances will be pleased to hear of his success, and wish him prosperity in his new home.

Thoughts for Sugar Makers.

As the sugar-making season has arrived, and promises to be an excellent one, the following from the *New England Farmer* may be of interest to those engaged in its manufacture:

1. Sap, at its maximum flow, about the first of April, on an average, will be the sweetest, so, be in season.
2. Tap low down on the south side, if you wish to make the most sugar; but,
3. If you wish to make the nicest quality then tap on the same side, but high up and shallow.
4. The largest quantity and the nicest quality cannot be secured by the same methods.
5. The shallower we bore, the whiter the sugar, so, the deeper we bore, the darker the sugar.
6. The shallower we bore, the less the sugar, and hence,
7. The deeper we bore the more the sugar.
8. Quantity of sugar is always at the expense of quality.
9. If you wish to get through with sugaring as early as possible, then tap early on the south side, high up and shallow.
10. If, on the contrary, you wish to sugar late, then tap low down on the north side, and deep.
11. From the heart-wood sap will not run in early spring, but later it will; therefore, tap shallow early, and deeper late in the season.
12. Sugar made from the sap-wood (which is white) makes white sugar, while sap from heart-wood (dark) makes dark sugar.
13. Sap commences to run at the surface, in the alburnum or sap-wood, and later in the season it runs from the dark wood near the heart. This explains the variation in the color of sugar made early and late.
14. The more borings we make, the more sap we get, but of a poorer quality.
15. One hole near the ground will make more sugar than five or six holes directly above the lower one, equidistant from each other, reaching twenty or thirty feet above. According to President Clark, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, but little sap runs from the maple above twelve to twenty feet from the ground.
16. The better the sap season the sweeter the sap.
17. Quantity of sugar depends not so much on the quantity as on the quality.
18. A Maple will run sap any time after the leaves fall, from November till May, when the weather is favorable.
11. The larger and taller the tree, and the longer it has been tapped, other things being equal, the more and sweeter is the sap.
20. The vitality of a tree lies at the surface, in the alburnum; therefore a large external wound will heal sooner than a small deep internal wound, and hence a bore two inches deep will injure a tree less if made on the south side, high up, and more if made low down on the north side.

Notes on Education.

In our last issue, for "Scowton's New Language Lessons," our readers will please read "Swinton's New Language Lessons."

In good schools the pupils now march in a regular, orderly, and quiet manner into, and out of, their school rooms. In this way valuable time is saved, and good habits are formed. While travelling on business through the County we have, however, witnessed scenes to which the following extract from an American periodical is almost applicable. Do any of our readers view a similar state of affairs from day to day!—

"In one of these as soon as the signal was given for a recess, the young Arabs made a dive for the door, each one seemingly determined not to be the last; and the sill was scarcely *cleared* (our Canadian Arabs do not wait always until it is *reached*) before

"——there arose so wild a yell,
* * *
As all the fiends from Heaven that fell
Had pealed the banner-cry of Hell."

The teacher settled back in her chair with a long-drawn sigh of relief, remarking that now 'she should have five minutes peace!' Was it their fault? Not a bit of it! It would have been as easy, on the first day of school, to teach them what they could do in the way of helping along the discipline, as it was to put the reins into their own hands and let them drive, pell-mell, into whatever happened to come along! I sympathized heartily with her, for it was neither inability nor inefficiency,—only a wretched ignorance of better ways."

At its recent session, the County Council, with a liberality which deserves the highest praise, resolved to grant to each of the municipalities north of Madoc one hundred dollars for school purposes, on condition that an equal amount be granted by the Education Department out of the Poor School Fund,—the whole to be apportioned by the Inspector. It taking this step the Council was influenced by a desire to encourage the establishment of schools in new settlements, and to spur the Trustees of existing Sections to keep their schools in operation during the entire year. Much is annually wasted by a neglect to do this. The generous aid of the Legislature and the Council will, we trust, urge parents and Trustees to do their duty in the matter.

Occasionally we hear parents assert that the health of some of their children suffer from over-study. In our experience we have met with very few instances of this. We have, however, no hesitation in asserting that the lives of *many* pupils and teachers have been, and are *now*, materially shortened by the ill-ventilated and filthy school rooms in which they have spent, or are now spending, their days. This, and not over-study, or anything inherently unhealthy in the work of a teacher, is the cause of much of that mysterious disease popularly known as "a decline." Do our readers doubt this? Let them spend a day in their Section school room. Let them compare the state of the floor, furniture, and the dust-laden atmosphere, with the condition of the filthiest and worst-ventilated of their own homes, and they will be convinced. Suddenly enter a school room in the middle of the afternoon of a cold and rainy day and your nose rebels at being forced to remain in so poisonous an atmosphere. Remain in it, however, for a time and, the lungs having become filled with the air of the room, you become comfortable. This is why pupils and teachers, who know nothing of the laws of health, do not complain, but the listless attitude, lack-lustre eyes, and the constantly repeated yawns tell the intelligent observer that the punishment which always follows a breach of nature's laws is being inflicted.

Adam Miller & Co. have issued an "English Literature Primer" for candidates for Third Class Certificates. It has been compiled by the Rev. Dr. Davis, Principal of the Toronto Normal School, and will prove a valuable aid to teachers and Fifth Class pupils.

ARITHMETIC.

Note—100 marks will be reckoned a complete paper.

Reduce 8 oz. 6 dwt. 3 nine-thirteenths grs. to the fraction of a lb. troy.

2. Divide, to 6 decimal places, nine million eight hundred and forty thousand and eighteen 10-millionths, by one hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-two 100-millionths.

3. What will it cost to purchase bricks for a wall 150 feet long, 6 feet high, and 18 inches thick, bricks being worth $6.25 per thousand, and each brick being (including mortar) 9 inches long, 4½ inches wide, and 3 inches thick?

4. "Toronto, December 1st, 1876.—For value received I promise to pay A. B. $1500 one year after date, with interest at eight per cent. per annum." This note is endorsed as follows:—January 23, 1877, $400; August 20, 1877, $500. Find the amount required to pay the note when due (no days of grace).

5. Explain the terms—Stocks, Shares, Dividends. When is stock at par? At a premium? At a discount?

A man having $25000 Dominion Bank Stock paying eight per cent. per annum, sells out at 120 and invests in Bank of Commerce stock, which is at 125, and pays eight and one-half per cent. Find the alteration in his income.

6. How much sugar at 5 cents, 9 cents, 10 cents, 13 cents, and 14 cents per pound, must be taken to form a mixture of 400 lbs., worth 13 cents per pound?

7. A coin whose weight is two thousand-six thousand three hundred and twenty-thirds of an ounce contains 37 parts in 40 of gold, and the rest is silver; gold being worth $17 per ounce, and silver worth $1.10 per ounce, find the value of the coin.

8. If at Toronto sterling exchange is quoted at 10½, and at Liverpool exchange on Paris is 26 francs 25 centimes per £1, find what a Toronto merchant, remitting through Liverpool, must pay to discharge a debt of 12,000 francs (brokerage included in the above quotations).

9. If the diameter of a twenty-cent piece be to that of a twenty-five-cent piece as 10 to 11, find the ratio of their thicknesses.

10. Two trains respectively 99 yds. and 132 yds. long, and moving on parallel rails, pass each other in 6¾ seconds, when running in opposite directions; when moving in the same direction the one passes the other in 47¼ seconds. Find their rates per hour.

A New Dodge.

Two parties from the country who were determined to settle a dispute by a resort to fisticuffs, last evening, thought to escape the consequences of breaking the law by getting outside the village corporation. They accordingly marched out of the village past the residence of Mr. P. Gillen, (over half a mile), followed by a large crowd of men and boys, and had it out. The result will be the same, however, as Constable Sills is determined to have them brought before a magistrate for disturbing the peace. We may add that it was one of the most disgraceful affairs that has taken place in this village, and the wonder is that a crowd of respectable men would stand quietly by and allow such a brutal fight to take place, without making some efforts to put a stop to it.

Suicide of a Clergyman.

From the Toronto Mail.

A sad case of suicide was reported at the Western Police Station last night. Rev. John Marples, residing at No 572 King street west, swallowed about ten grains of strychnine yesterday afternoon while, it is believed, temporarily insane. As soon as his family became aware of the rash act which he had committed, medical aid was summoned with all possible speed. Drs. McConnell and Smith were promptly in attendance, and did all they could to relieve the unfortunate man's sufferings, which were most intense. The stomach pump was applied, and antidotes administered, but it was evident from the large quantity of poison which Mr. Marples had taken that he could not survive long. He was seized with spasms every few minutes, when chloroform was administered to relieve the agony. But all the doctors' efforts were of no avail, and the sufferer died at nine o'clock at night. Coroner De La Hooke held an inquest on Saturday last, when the following verdict was given:—

Eliza Emma Marples, sworn, said—The deceased was my husband. About 3.30 p. m. yesterday, he left the dining-room and went upstairs to the bed-room. I went upstairs and found him lying on the bed as if he was going to sleep. He said he wanted to wish me good-bye, as he had taken ten grains of strychnine. I did not believe it, and therefore loosed his hands. He directed me to the side-board where the poison paper lay. It was either a small piece of paper or an envelope on which was written "poison." He called me back, saying that he had pains and that he had taken enough to kill six men. He began to scream with pain, and said it was true. I asked what would become of his soul; he said he had always trusted Christ and would hang on to that to his last breath. He told me to fetch Mr. Squirrel and some friends, as he would need holding when in pain. He told me not to fear as he would be all right. He bade me good-bye, asking me to fetch some friends quickly, as he was in great pain. After a few screams he called me back and gave me his watch saying no one else was to have it. I told him I did not want it, but wanted him to live. He put it in my hand and said, "Keep it yourself." He said he was hanging on to Christ, and would hold on to the last; then he said, "Good-bye, I shall soon be gone." After a few screams he said, "I want to die, but I must be held by some friends," and I named three. He said "Fetch them, I want to be gone, and I want to show them that it was myself that did it." His last words were "Good-bye, I hang on to Christ—I can do no more." He has been in trouble lately about money matters. He would not tell me where he got the poison; he said he did not get it at the west or east end of the city, but the centre. The writing on the envelope is in his own handwriting, and written with a steel pen. I was informed he had got the poison some days before he took it. He had been talking very strangely. He said if circumstances did not mend he would do it; he would not do it if they would mend at all. I looked last week for the poison, but could not find it. He must have carried it in his pocket. I have not left him alone for the last three weeks, only last Sunday for an hour. He was disappointed at his expectations for the last three weeks, and it was disappointment that caused it. He was of temperate habits. He had a diploma from the States to practice medicine. He had been a Presbyterian minister for the last thirty years. He was always reading, night and day, on various subjects. His troubles were all mixed up, and he often got excited.

John Smith, M. D., and John McConnell, sworn, said—Early in the evening of 22nd inst., we were called in to see the deceased John Marples. We were informed by a person in the house that the deceased had taken a poisonous dose of strychnine half an hour before our arrival, and had had two or three violent tetanic spasms. A paper was then shown us labelled. "Strychnine, 10 grains—Poison," which the deceased acknowledged he had taken, and when asked why he had done so, he said, "to end a miserable existance." We found him in a state of perfect consciousness, and he offered no resistance to anything done for him. We laid him down in the bed, on the side of which he was sitting, and administered chloroform inhalations, emetics, as well as every other antidote or remedy, with the effect of only mitigating the intensity and diminishing the frequency of the spasms. About 7.45 p. m. he was seized with a frightful spasm and died. From information derived from Mrs. Marples, wife of deceased, we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Marples labored under wild and fanciful delusions; and was at the time of his death, and for some time previously, in an unsound state of mind. The delusion which probably influenced him to commit the act act which ended his life, was that he could better support his family in a purely spiritual existance than when encumbered by a material body.

ESTRAY HEIFER.

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, on lot 5, 3rd con., Madoc, on or about the 1st of January last, a two year old Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY DEVOLIN.
Madoc, March 20th, 1878. 51-4t

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Alexandra Factory Company will be held at the Factory, on TUESDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1878, at the hour of 8 o'clock, p. m.

WILLIAM FEEELY, Jr., President.
Madoc, March 15th, 1878. 51-2t

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 6, 3rd Concession, Thurlow, containing forty-five acres. There is on the premises a good frame barn, and frame house containing five rooms, a good well of water at the door. The land is in a good state of cultivation, within half a mile of Canifton. The gravel road leading from Canifton to Ross's corners runs across the lot. For particulars apply on the premises to

GEORGE DUNCAN.
Thurlow, March 13th, 1878. 51

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED, for School Section 17, 1st con., Madoc, a Female Teacher. Services to commence on the 1st of April next. Apply to

JAMES JARVIS,
C. PLANE,
ED. PLANE,
Trustees.

50.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and Lot. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

Also a general assortment of Cooper's work on hand. Parties requiring such would do well to invest in a supply for the season. Terms Cash.

SAMUEL M. TABER,
49-tf. Madoc.

NOTICE.

To Tavern-Keepers, Shop-Keepers, Wholesale Merchants, Brewers, and Others.

NOTICE is hereby given that all applications for Licenses for the sale of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors, in the North Riding of Hastings, for the year 1878-79, must be made on or before the first day of April next.

Blank forms for application can be obtained from the Inspector.

EDWARD MOUNCEY,
Inspector.
Madoc, March 20th, 1878. 51-2t

WRIGHT'S

Grocery, Provision,

—AND—

LIQUOR STORE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

Now carried on by the subscriber, who will conduct the business upon the old established system of always keeping on hand a well selected and full assortment of

WINES,
BRANDIES,
GINS,
SPIRITS,
PORTERS,
ALES,

&c., &c., of the best brands, imported direct from the manufacturers.

Also a full assortment of

Confectionery & Biscuits

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

FRUITS IN SEASON,

FLOUR AND FEED!

All wholesale and retail.

Farmers' produce of all kinds taken at the highest market value.

JANE WRIGHT,
Wright's Block, Durham street, Madoc.
Madoc, March 20th, 1878.

E. D. O'FLYNN & BRO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

The principles which founded the firm, have always characterized it, and shall be maintained, are one prics only, and the smallest profits compatible with the existence of the business.

JOHN G. DEANS,

Chemist and Druggist,

Keeps constantly on hand a choice stock of

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,

STATIONERY,

Confectionery, Chimneys and Wicks

All sizes, also the very

BEST COAL OIL,

at the lowest Cash prices.

N. B.—A Full and Complete Stock of

PAINTS AND OILS.

Just received, a nice stock of

Boat, Bathing and Buggy Sponges!

Remember the

CORNER DRUG STORE.
Madoc, April 4th, 1877. 1

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that I forbid any person trusting any of my family in any way without my written order or consent.

LEWIS BROWNSON.
Hawdon, March 2nd, 1878. 49-4

THE SUN MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

OF MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE, 164 St. JAMES ST.

THOS. WORKMAN, M.P., ... *President.*
T. JAMES CLAXTON, ... *Vice-President.*
M. H. GAULT, ... *Managing Director.*
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Further information may be obtained from J. A. ORR, REVIEW Office, Agent at Madoc.

Take Notice—Farm for Sale.

BEING composed of the south half of lot 12, in the 6th con., containing one hundred acres, and forty acres adjoining it on the 7th con., of the township of Madoc. On the premises are a good frame barn and stable, comfortable dwelling-house, a good well of water at the door, and both farms well watered with never-failing springs. A thriving young orchard of 100 trees, all grafts. Within half a mile of a good Cheese Factory. Title indisputable. For further particulars apply on the premises to

WM. ELLIS,
45. Proprietor.

PRIZES, PRIZES!

FOR GETTING UP

CLUBS

FOR THE

WEEKLY MAIL.

SEND FOR PRIZE LIST.

ADDRESS—
"MAIL,"
Toronto.

RARE CHANCE.

PONY MILL FOR SALE.

ON account of old age and infirmities I have concluded to retire from public life, consequently I now offer my Mill Property for sale, on reasonable terms, situated in the thriving

VILLAGE OF MADOC,

Consisting of a Grist and Saw Mill, nearly new, and second to none in Ontario, according to capacity and material of which they consist, and the locality in which they are erected, being situated in the centre of the business part of said village. Saw Mill consists of a frame building 24x72 feet, with Circular Saw capable of cutting 12,000 feet for every ten hours' work. Water power. Grist Mill 30x40 feet, built of stone and brick; two run of Stones, and every preparation made for putting in the third run; water power, except in extreme dry seasons, for which I have prepared by putting into this Mill a first-class new Engine, which works admirably, and for which the refuse from the Saw Mill furnishes plenty of fuel. The property consists of Five Village Lots, three of which have been prospected and found to contain rich minerals, which will be seen by the following certificate furnished by Professor Bell, a true copy of which is hereunder printed:

"Belleville, February 4th, 1878.

"P. CHARD, Esq.:—I certify that on the 20th day of September, 1867, I assayed a sample of Antimonial Grey Copper Ore from the mine known as the "Empire Mine," in the Village of Madoc, behind the Grist Mill, and found it to contain gold and silver to the assay value of:—1st assay, $483 per ton of 2,000 lbs; 2nd assay, $497 per ton of 2,000 lbs; 3rd assay, $492 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

"JAMES T. BELL,
"Professor of Mining and Agriculture,
"Albert College.

"P. S.—The same ore was assayed by T. Sterry Hunt, F. R. S., who estimated the value at $500 per ton."

To any person purchasing the above and allowing the proprietor to retain the three last mentioned lots, or the mining right of them, a reasonable reduction in the price of said property will be made.

For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises, or to A. Chard, Stirling.

PETER CHARD.
Madoc, March 12th, 1878. 50-4t.

SIGN OF THE

BLUE BOOT!

Opposite Harper's Brick Block.

Owing to the hard times for money I am selling

TEN PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES, FOR CASH.

CUSTOM WORK, REPAIRING,

Etc., done in first-class style and on short notice, as I keep none but first-class workmen.

POSITIVELY NO CREDIT.

W. MOORE.

Madoc, Nov. 28th, 1877.

Stoves & Tinware.

If you want good

COOKING, BOX, OR PARLOR STOVES

CALL AT CHOWN'S

DIVISION ST., REED'S BLOCK.

Where you will find a good assortment, together with all kinds of Tinware, on hand or made to order. Furnaces, Eavestrough, and all kinds of job work attended to. Remember the place, opposite Orr's blacksmith shop.

22 GEORGE CHOWN.

Land for Sale.

WEST half of Lot 10, in 7th concession of Marmora, (near the Gatling mine,) containing 100 acres, partly cleared. Price moderate and terms liberal. Apply to

S. D. ROSS, Madoc,

Or to R. D. RUSSEL,
27-2m 467 St. Paul St. Montreal.

My Mary and I.

'Twas evening in May and the soft zephyrs sighed
Through branches low bending above;
My Mary and I as we wandered along
Whispered softly of beauty and love.
We'll make us a nest like the birdling I said,
And never shall part any more.
Oh, yes! she replied and can furnish it nice
At M. Maybee's Furniture Store.

Fair creature their is many a wealthier man
Would gladly have you for a bride;
But no one can love you more fondly than I,
My treasure, my beauty and pride.
Oh, had I a mansion, with carpets of gold
And silver I'd cover the floor.
Smiling she said, you can purchase the best
At M. Maybee's Furniture Store.

I'll spread you a couch upon which to recline
When evening shall call us to rest.
Of the fleeciest down. But she said with a sigh,
I like a hair-mattrass the best.
Then so shall it be love, and the tables inlaid,
And seats from some distant shore.
Oh, no! she exclaimed they have elegant chairs
At M. Maybee's Furniture Store.

But Mary, alas, I must sadly confess
My means are but slender as yet;
To furnish the house in the style I would like,
Would hopelessly plunge me in debt.
To ask you to share my poor lodgings and board
Is something that I should deplore.
She said with a smile, you can buy cheap for cash
At M. Maybee's Furniture Store.

We went, happy day, can I ever forget
The pleasure that beamed in her face.
As she gazed at the marvels of beauty displayed
In M. Maybee's wonderful place.
We furnish'd our nest in elegant style,
Been married a twelve month or more,
And we'll never regret the day that we bought
At M. Maybee's Furniture Store.

The Medical Hall,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

CHARLES G. WILSON,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

AND CHEMICALS,

Fancy & Toilet Articles,

Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Receipts carefully compounded, and all orders answered with care and dispatch.

A FULL LINE OF

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY

and WALL PAPERS always on hand.

Intending purchasers will do well to call and examine the stock before buying elsewhere, as they will at all times find it complete, and prices low for cash.

ORGANS! ORGANS!

W. UNWIN

WOULD state to the people of North Hastings that he is agent for

Blatchford's Celebrated Patent Resonant Chamber Organ

WHICH FOR

SWEETNESS OF TONE, WORKMANSHIP & CHEAPNESS,

cannot be surpassed in the Dominion.

Intending purchasers will do well by calling on me, at my residence,

KELLER'S BRIDGE, MADOC,

where they can both see and hear one of these instruments.

N. B.—Testimonials can be shown from some of the most celebrated organists of the day.

GEO. BLATCHFORD,
Manufacturer,
21 Mitchell, Ont.

FARM TO RENT OR SELL.

BEING lot 16, in the 12th concession of Huntingdon, containing 200 acres, 100 of which are cleared; 20 acres of cedar swamp, the remainder heavily timbered with maple and beech, and a great quantity of white ash. On the premises are a good log house and a never-failing well, also two springs. For further particulars apply to

JAS. LANDON,
on the premises.
Huntingdon, Dec. 24th, 1877. 29

MADOC

Livery Stables!

THE undersigned begs to announce that having bought out the

Livery Establishment of Mr. Eugene Johnston,

he is prepared to accommodate the public with

FIRST-CLASS CONVEYANCES

which can be obtained at all hours, and at

REASONABLE RATES

FOR CASH.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Remember the place, D. Ross's Old Stand, opposite R. Simmon's Stables.

J. SHALTRY.

July 26th, 1877. 11

HATS, FURS,

—AND—

MILLINERY.

THE LARGEST STOCK

—IN—

BELLEVILLE.

EVERYTHING at BOTTOM PRICES.

☞ Old Furs Made into Latest Styles.

MUIR & LAWRENCE,

285, Robertson's Block,

BELLEVILLE.

1878.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

The success that attended the publication of THE WEEKLY GLOBE in the past year, has far outstripped that of any other year since the establishment of the paper. Notwithstanding the serious business depression and financial stringency existing all over the American continent, the circulation has been maintained throughout the year at an average issue each week of 37,000 copies—being a decided advance on the average of any previous year. Enthusiastic expressions of approval come to the Publishers from every direction—of the new form of the paper, of its mechanical execution, of its beautiful and copious Illustrations, of the varied and interesting mass of reading matter culled weekly for the information and instruction and entertainment of its readers, and of the small price at which it is supplied annually to the public.

In the year 1878, all the new features that have added so largely to the popularity of the paper will be maintained with increased vigour; and every effort will be made to excel in the new year what was achieved in the old one.

The biographical notices of Public Men, and the sketches of Canadian Towns, Buildings, and Natural Scenery—that have lent such a charm to the weekly contents of the paper—will be continued with fresh energy under the care of able artists and experienced writers.

A general election of Representatives to the Dominion House of Commons, and also the Ontario Provincial Assembly, will, it may be assumed, come off before the close of the coming year, and present for public consideration topics of interesting discussion as well as of practical bearing on the happiness and prosperity of the whole people, worthy of the deepest attention from all among us. In these discussions, THE GLOBE will be heard, as of yore, on the side of good government, financial economy, unfettered commerce, national education, internal improvements, purity of elections, and whatever tends to the promotion of Religion, Morality, Temperance, and a healthful National feeling of self-respect throughout the land.

Agriculture, as the foremost Industry of the Dominion, and the firm basis of our National prosperity, will receive, as heretofore, earnest and constant attention.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence, Science Notes, and Educational Affairs will continue prominent features in each number.

The Answers to Correspondents, on every variety of subjects, which, have proved so valuable and interesting to crowds of readers, will be kept up with increased vigour.

The Literary and Ladies' Department, under the care of special conductors, will be fresh and racy.

News from all parts of the world, up to the latest moment of publication—Parliamentary Debates, Federal and Provincial—Market and Financial Reports at home and abroad—and Letters of Special Correspondents from all points of interest,—will be gathered with all the care and energy that has kept *The Globe* in the front rank of Canadian journals for thirty-five years past.

The annual subscription to *The Weekly Globe* will remain as heretofore, only TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, *sent free of postage to all parts of Canada and the United States, payable invariably in advance.*

The Weekly Globe will be sent free of postage to any Post-office in Great Britain for $2.20—or nine shillings sterling.

Agents throughout the County of Hastings wanted immediately.

SEND FOR TERMS.

Orders and remittances to be addressed to

GLOBE PRINTING COMP'Y
TORONTO, ONT.

THE WET WOOER.

A NARRATIVE OF SIXTY-EIGHT.

It was in the autumn of 1796, when the North of Ireland had settled down into oppressive tranquility, that I took up my quarters at Knowehead, the rustic farm of a substantial relative, in the remote pastoral valley of Glen—— in Antrim.

The second morning of my stay I had flushed a considerable distance up the river; but having broken my top in an unlucky leap, was sitting in impotient bustle, lapping the fracture, and lamenting my ill fortune, as ever and anon I would raise my eyes and see the fresh curl running past my feet; when I perceived by the sudden blackening of the water, and by an ominous but indescribable sensation of the air, that something unusual was brewing overhead. I looked up; there it was, a cloud, low-hung and lurid, and stretching across the whole northern side of the horizon. I had scarce time to gather my clews and bobbins into a hurried wisp, and take shelter under an overhanging bank hard by, when down it came, heavy, hissing, and pelting the whole surface of the river into spray. I drew myself close to the back of the hollow, where I lay in a congratulatory sort of reverie, watching the veins of muddy red, as they slowly at first, and then impetuously, flowed through and finally displaced the dark spring water—the efforts of the beaten rushes and water flags, as they quivered and flapped about under the shower's battery—the gradual increase of swell and turbulence in the river opposite; and lower down, the war which was already tossing and raging at the conflux, where

"Tumbling brown, the burn came down,
And roar'd frae bank to brae."

But why do I dilate upon an aspect thus wild and desolate, when I could so much more pleasantly employ my reader's and my own mind's eye with that which next presented itself? I confess, so pleasant was the contrast then, that I still, in recalling that scene to memory, prepare myself by the renewed vision of its dreariness and desolation, for the more grateful reception of an image than which earth contains none lovelier—it was a lovely girl. She fled thither for shelter; I did not see her until she was close by me; but never surely did man's eyes rest on a fairer apparition. I have, at this instant, every lineament of the startled beauty, as, drawing back with a suppressed cry and gesture of alarm, she shrank from the unexpected companion who stood by her side; for I had started from my reverie, and now presented myself, baring my head in the rain with involuntary respectfulness of gallantry, and half unconsciously leading her by the hand into my retreat. She yielded, blushing and confused, while I, apologising, imploring, and gazing with new admiration at every look, unstrapped my basket, placed it in the least exposed corner, spread over it my outside coat, and having thus arranged a seat (which, however, she did not accept), retired to gaze, gave up my whole faculties to wonder—who could she be? Her rich dress—velvet habit, hat and feathers—her patrician elegance of beauty and manner, at once proclaimed her rank; but who could there be in Glen—— above the homely class to which my host belonged? And his daughter, Miss Janet, was certainly a brilliant of a very different water. But, heavens! how the water is running down from my companion's rich hair, and glistening upon her neck with what a breathing lustre!—"Oh, madam, let me entreat you, as you value your safety, use my handkerchief (and I pulled a muffler from my neck) to bind up and dry your hair. Wrap, I beseech you, your feet in my greatcoat; and withdraw farther from the wind and rain."

One by one, notwithstanding her gracious refusals, I carefully fulfilled my prescriptions; and now knelt before her, lapping the skirts and sleeves of my envied coat about the little feet and delicate ankles. Yet it seemed to me that she received my services rather with a graceful condescension, than, as I observed, with frank enjoyment of them. So, pausing a moment to account for such a manner, I recollected—and the recollection covered me with confusion—that I must have been, to say the least, as rough a comrade as any one need wish to meet with under a hedge; for, purposing to leave Ireland in another month for Germany, I had, during the last week, allowed my beard to grow all round—putting off from day to day the forming of the moustache, to which I meant to reduce it—and so had my face, at no time very smooth, now covered from ear to ear with a stubble, long, strong, and black as a shoe-brush. My broad-brimmed hat was battered and dinted into strangely and uncouth cavities, and the leaf hung flapping over my brows like a broken umbrella; my jacket was tinselled indeed, but it was with the ancient scales of trout; my leathern overalls were black-glazed and greasy; and my whole equipment bore, I must confess, the evident signs of an unexceptionable rascal.

Indignant at my unworthy appearance, I put myself upon my mettle; and after drawing my fair companion from her intrenchments of shyness and hauteur, succeeded in engaging her in the fair field of a conversation the most animating and interesting, in which it was ever my good fortune and credit to bear a part. She had at first, indeed, when I began running a parallel between our positions, explained the circumstances of her being driven thither alone, in a manner so general, and with such evident painfulness of hesitation, that I had hardly expected a few slow commonplaces at the most. Such wit, then, and vivacity, tempered with such dignified discretion, as she evinced, when I turned the conversation from what I perceived to be perplexing, were by their unexpectedness doubly delightful.

Time and the tempest swept on equally unheeded; topic induced topic, smile challenged smile, and when at last, in obedience to her wishes, I looked towards the north, to see whether the sky were clearing, I only prayed that it might rain on till sunset, when I might accompany her to her home, which, to my surprise, I learned was within a few miles, although I did not ascertain exactly where. My prayers were likely enough to be fulfilled; the sky was still one rush of rain—but, heaven and earth! the river had overflowed its banks above; a broad sheet of water was sailing down the hollow behind; and there we were, no human habitation in sight, in the midst of a tempest, between two rapid rivers, with no better shelter, during the continuance of a Lammas flood, than the hollow of a bank which might be ten feet under water in an hour.

I ran down the bank of the hill to the edge of the interposing flood; a stunted tree was in the middle, the fork of which I knew was as high as my shoulder; a mass of weeds and briars was already gathered against it; the water had raised them within a foot of the first branch; then I might still ford a passage; not a moment was to be lost; I ran back for the lady, but met her half-way in wild alarm, her head bare, her beautiful hair shaken out into the blast, her hands clasped, and her figure just sinking. I caught her in my arms and bore her forward with all my speed; but before I again reached the sweeping inundation, insensibility had released her from the terrors of our passage.

I dashed in, holding her across my body, with her head resting on my shoulder; the first step took me to the knee. I raised my burden and plunged forward; the water rose to my haunches. I lifted her again across my breast, rushed on, and sank to the waist. I felt that I could not long support a dead weight in that position; so lowering her limbs into the water, I profited by that relief and reached the tree.

The flood had now covered me to the breast, and the lady's neck and bosom were all that remained unimmersed. I leaned against the old trunk, and breathed myself. I raised her drooping head on my shoulder, and pressed my cheek to her forehead; but neither lip nor eyelid moved. I could not but gaze upon her face; it lay among the long floating tresses and turbulent eddies, fair as the water's own lily, and as unconscious. My heart warmed to the lovely being, and I bent over her, kissing her lips, and pressing her bosom to mine, with an affection so strangely strong that I might have stood thus till escape had been impossible, but that the rustling of the rubbish, as it crept up the rugged stump with the rise of the waters, caught my ear. A thunderbolt smouldering at my feet could not have sounded so horrible. All my fresh affections rushed back to my heart in multiplied alarm for the safety of their new-found treasure. I started from my resting-place, and swinging back the long hair from my eyes, once more breasted the stream with clenched teeth and dripping brows. But still, as farther I advanced, the water grew deeper, and the current split upon my shoulder, and twisted through my legs, still stronger and stronger. Lumps of black moss, dried peats and heavy sods, now struck me and tumbled on; while wisps of yellow grass and long straws doubled across my body and entangled me. My limbs wavered at every step as I strained and writhed them through the current. I gave way—I was half lifted—the river and the burn met not a hundred yards below. Had I had the strength of ten men I could not have supported her through that tumult. Every step swerved towards the conclusion of at least her existence; yet with love ten-fold did I now press her to my heart, and with tenfold energy struggle to make good her rescue. Her eyes opened—I murmured prayers, comforts and endearments—she saw the red torrent around, the tawny breakers before, the black storm overhead; but she saw love in my eye, she heard it in my words; and there, within her probable deathbed, and in the embrace of her probable companion in death, she was wooed among the waters and was won. Another effort—but the eddy swung me round, and I had given up all as lost, save my interest in that perishing girl; when suddenly I heard, through the dashing of waves and the hissing of the rain, the hoarse cry of a man, "Courage—hold up, sir—this way, halloo!" I turned, half thinking it imagination, but there I really saw a man up to the breast in the flood, supporting with arms and shoulders a powerful black horse, which he urged across the current. Another minute, and I stood firm behind the break-water they formed at my side. My dear charge had again fainted; he assisted me to raise her to the saddle; but suddenly, as he looked at her, he uttered a wild cry of astonishment, and kissing and embracing her, exclaimed, "My Madeline, my daughter, my dear child! Why, sir, how is this?"

"Oh, sir, the river is rising a foot a minute—take the bridle, I beseech you, and let me support the lady and the horse's flank—I will explain all when she is out of danger." So saying, I laid my shoulder to the work and urged him on; we had an easier task, and in another minute succeeded in getting safe out of that perilous passage.

I now looked at our preserver; he was a handsome, tall, and vigorous man, about forty—evidently a soldier and gentleman. He lifted his daughter from the saddle; and while I recounted the particulars of her adventure, unclasped her habit and chafed her forehead; but all was of no avail. He looked distractedly, first at his daughter and then at me; and after a pause of contending emotions, rose, laid her across the pommel, placed his foot in the stirrup, and turning to me said, "I am embarrassed by many circumstances—take my blessing for this day's help—and forget us."

"I can never forget."

"Then take this trifling remembrance." He pulled a ring from his finger and handed it to me; threw himself into the saddle; placed his daughter across his body, and crying, ere I could say a word for sheer amazement, "Farewell! Farewell!" and once more, with some emotion, "Farewell, sir, and may God bless you!" put spurs to his horse, and dashed off at full speed for a pass which leads into the wild country of the Misty Braes.

Till they disappeared among the hills, I stood watching them from the bank where they had left me, bare-headed, numbed, and indignant; with the rain still pelting on me, and the ring between my fingers. It was a costly diamond; I pitched it after him with a curse, and bent my weary way towards Knowehead, a distance of full five miles, in a maze of uncertainty and speculation. She had not told her name, and she seemed to desire a concealment of her residence; her father's conduct more fully convinced me of this. The heads of the rebellion were still lurking with their families among the mountains of Ulster; the only house in the direction they had taken, at all likely to be the retreat of respectable persons, was the old Grange of Moyable; and it was the property of a gentleman then abroad, but connected with all the chief Catholic rebels in the North. All this made me naturally conclude that these were some of that unhappy party; and when I considered that both daughter and father had been riding from different quarters to the same destination—for, as well as I could surmise from her vague account of herself, she had left the servant, behind whom she had come so far, to wait the arrival of her father, who had promised to join them there—I was able to satisfy myself of their being only on their way to Moyable; and I therefore determined not to create suspicion by making useless inquiries as to the present family there, but to take the first opportunity of judging for myself of the new comers. But how, after such a dismissal, introduce myself? Here lay the difficulty, and beyond this I could fix on nothing; so with a heavy heart I climbed the hill before my kinsman's house, and presented myself at the wide door of the kitchen, just as the twilight was darkening down into night.

I found my host sitting as was his wont—his nightcap on his head, his long staff in his hand, and two greyhounds at his feet—behind the fire upon his oaken settle. "I'm thinkin', Willie," he began as he saw me enter—"I'm thinkin' ye hae catched a wet sark. Janet, lass, fetch your cousin a dram. Nane o' your piperly smellin' bottles," cried he, as she produced some cordials in an ancient liquor stand—"Nane o' your auld wife's jaups for ane o' my name—fetch something purpose like; for when my nevoy has changed himself, we'll hae a stoup o' whiskey, and a crack together." In a few minutes I was seated in dry clothes, before a bowl of punch and a blazing fire, beside the old gentleman on his oaken sofa. At any other time I would have enjoyed the scene with infinite satisfaction; for the national tipple, in my mind, drinks nowhere so pleasantly as on a bench behind the broad hearth-stone of such a kitchen-hall as my friend's. Our smaller gentry had, it is true, long since betaken themselves to their parlors and their drawing-rooms; and the steams of whiskey-punch had already risen with the odours of bohea, and the smoke of sea-borne coals, to the damask hangings and alabaster cornices of many high-ceiled and stately apartments. Yet there were still some of the old school, who, like my good friend, continued to make their head-quarters, after the ancient fashion, among their own domestics, and behind their own hearth-stone; for in all old houses the fire is six feet at least from the gable, and the space between is set apart for the homely owner.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE Dutch seem to have made an advance towards the solution of the tramp problem, having hit upon a contrivance for the cure of laziness, which, if generally adopted, would be likely soon to exterminate the genus tramp, either by actual destruction or reformation. If a pauper who is able refuses to work they put him into a deep cistern, and let in a sluce of water. It comes in just so fast that by briskly plying a pump, with which the cistern is furnished, he keeps himself from drowning.

The Dundas *True Banner* says that the rules of the road do not seem to be fully understood. In meeting a team drivers should turn to the right in passing, but in passing a team going in the same direction, drivers should turn to the left and not to the right. The Guelph stage driver recently discovered this bit of law when he tried to pass a carter on the Hamilton road by turning to the right and was driven up an embankment and had his stage upset—the Police Magistrate of Hamilton deciding that the carter was in the right. This information is worth remembering.

KEELY, of motor fame, has become bankrupt. The Cleveland *Herald* cruelly says of him:—"Keely absorbed about one hundred thousand dollars from credulous people to supercede steam, and dispense entirely with the use of fuel. He pretended that with a teacupful of water he could run a train of cars a hundred miles. For over three years he lived sumptuously, drove fine horses, wore diamonds, and drank champagne at the expense of the stockholders in his motor company. If Keely gets his deserts he will furnish motive power for breaking stone in the penetentiary."

WHAT OATMEAL DOES.—Liebig has shown that oatmeal is almost as nutritious as the very best English beef, and that it is richer than wheaten bread in the elements that go to form bone and muscle. Prof. Forbes, of Edinburgh, during some twenty years, measured the breadth and also tested the strength of both arms and loins of the students of the university—a very numerous class, and of various nationalities, drawn to Edinburgh by the fame of his teaching. He found that in height, breadth of chest and shoulders, and strength of arms and loins, the Belgians were at the bottom of the list; a little above them, the French; very much higher, the English; and highest of all, the Scotch and Scotch-Irish from Ulster, who like the natives of Scotland, are fed in their early years with at least one meal a day of good oatmeal porridge. Speaking of oatmeal an exchange remarks that a very good drink is made by putting about two spoonfuls of the meal into a tumbler of water. The Western hunters and trappers consider it the best of drinks, as it is at once nourishing, unstimplating and satisfying.

Just Received,

A SPLENDID

STOCK OF JEWELRY

OF THE

NEWEST DESIGNS,

AND AT

Lower Prices than ever before offered in Madoc.

Call and Examine

the stock, and you cannot fail to be suited.

G. D. RAWE.

CLEARING SALE

OF

Boots and Shoes.

The subscriber now offers for sale,

AT COST PRICES

the balance of Sale Stock now on hand in his shop in the

VILLAGE OF MADOC,

Must be all sold by the 10th of February.

CUSTOM WORK

In all its varieties as usual.

A. MORRICE,

Belleville and Madoc.

WANTED.

A good cheap Tea and Tobacco can be had at J. Harper's.

Three pounds of forty-cent Tea for One Dollar. Good value for fifty cents per pound.

Three pounds of forty-cent Tobacco for One Dollar.

Still a lot of those Cheap Crockery and Glassware on hand.

JOHN HARPER.

Madoc, November 8th, 1877.

REMOVAL

Of the new Bakery to a more central part of the village, opposite the Post Office.

JOHN C. DALE

Begs to return thanks to the inhabitants of Madoc and the surrounding country for their kind patronage since commencing business, and to inform them that he has rented the shop of Mrs. VanNorman, for a Grocery, and will always keep on hand a choice stock of Candies of his own make.

My cottage bread will be the old English Batch Loaf, which for sweetness and closeness cannot be surpassed.

Furnishings for Socials and Teameetings got up at the lowest possible charge.

A supply of my bread can constantly be found at the store of G. M. Brooks.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

BAKERY,

..Opposite the Post Office,..

GROCERY,

1st Door East of Chard's Grist Mill.

J. CAMPBELL DALE.

Madoc, Jan. 30th, 1878. 17

E. T. GRAY. JNO. McGREGOR.

Gray & M'Gregor

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED

FRESH WATER HERRING,

WHITE FISH,

SALT WATER SALMON,

No. 1 LABRADOR HERRING

FRESH OYSTERS, (Diamond Brand.)

GRAY & M'GREGOR

Have also received

SUGAR CURED HAMS,

ROLLED BACON,

James's Jellies, Marmalade, &c.

Coal Oil in 5-gal. Tins,

all of which we offer at low prices.

GRAY & McGREGOR.

Your Property is safe in the Ottawa, Insure with it.

The Ottawa Agricultural INSURANCE COMP'Y.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000.

$50,000 deposited with the Government for the protection of policy holders.

Head Office, Medcalf Street, Ottawa

THE above Company insures nothing more hazardous than Farm Property and Private Residences. It covers loss by lightning, if horses or cattle insured are killed on the owner's ground.

Farmers will find it to their advantage to insure in this company, also parties living in isolated residences in towns, as the rates are much lower than those of companies doing a general business. The company insure buildings against loss and damage by lightning, even where fire does not ensue.

R. P. HAMILTON,

Agent.

Office, 27 Campbell Street, Belleville.

Belleville, June 6th, 1877. 10

AGENT AT MADOC:

J. A. ORR, "REVIEW" OFFICE.

HAVE YOU NOT

been fooled long enough with high prices?

HELP US TO

Crush Monopoly.

If you study your personal interest encourage those who will give you the most for your money, and if we cannot show you as good goods, and some better, than you can find in any store here then we don't ask you to buy. We make this remark because some of the merchants have told parties that all our goods are old stock. Call and see for yourselves.

Double-width ulster cloth $1.15 per yard, worth $2.25 Double-width Devon west of England cloth $1.15. Double warp fine wool for suits or coats double-width at $2.50 per yard, sold here lately at $4 and $4.50; same goods not so heavy double width $1.50, usually $2.50 to $3. Various other qualities equally cheap. Waterproof cloaking double-width 55c. per yard, usually sold at $1.25. Beautiful double-width Seal Skin cloaking $1, usually $2.50. Best scarlet flannel in market 40c. per yard, well worth 60c. A very heavy wide flannel in scarlet, purple and blue 20c., worth 35c. Beautiful tartan dress goods 17c. per yd, usually 30c to 35c. Heavy check goods, dresses or shirts, 12½c per yd, worth double. Wincеys and other dress goods from 7c per yard up. Ready-made coats and pants or to order very cheap. Cardigan Jackets and shirts about half price. Striped twilled cotton and crown ticking about half price. Beautiful all-wool French delaine 17c per yd, worth 30c to 50c, would make nice wedding dresses. Good brown linen, warranted, 12c to 14c per yd, about half what you are paying daily. Beautiful shoulder shawls 30c each, not half price. Large double tartan shawls $2 each. Warranted all linen wide table cloth 28c to 32c per yd. Red and white damask 55 per yd, usually $100. We can shew you the best towels in Madoc, and cheap towels from 5c. each up. Border and hemmed pocket handkerchiefs from 3c up. Large table oil cloths for 50c, no better, usual price $1.50. Batting 4c, equal to what you are paying 7c to 10c. Good wool blankets $1.40 per pair, worth $2.50. Large heavy quilts $1.60, worth $3. Beautiful leather mits lined 35c to 45c, selling elsewhere at $1. Warranted kid gloves and mits lined 65c per pair, well worth $1.50. Warranted pure nickelite forks and spoons, Wilkes' make, about half price. Hundreds of other articles at equally low prices. We can show you reading combs for quality the like was never seen here, and over 1000 fine combs at 2c each, or 18 cents per dozen. 20 doz. horse brushes 18c each. Clothes brushes 18c each. Whitewash brushes 20c. Don't be humbugged for we will guarantee to do everything advertised. *Positively no credit.* Hides pelts, deacons, butter, lard, eggs, oats, wheat, peas, rags, pickings, &c., &c., taken. Delays are dangerous, so come quick and get bargains such as you never saw in your lives before.

B. SCOTT & CO,

Victoria Block,

And near the Grist Mill.

ENTERPRISE REWARDED!

JOHN MOUNCEY.

MADOC CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

It is nearly two years since we commenced business as Merchant Tailor in this village, and to-day we have the satisfaction of knowing that our efforts have been appreciated, from the large and increasing business which we have this fall.

We have pleasure in intimating to the gents of Madoc and vicinity that our Fall Stock of Cloths is just to hand, consisting of

FRENCH AND ENGLISH COATINGS, AND CANADIAN TWEEDS AND OVERCOATINGS,

of the latest designs and patterns.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS A SPECIALTY.

We superintend the cutting department ourselves, and guarantee that every garment will be turned out in a workmanlike manner.

Agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Call and see them in operation.

JOHN MOUNCEY.

For the New Year.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a choice selection of

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware,

Boots & Shoes, Confectionery,

AND A SELECT STOCK OF

Wines and Liquors for medicinal uses.

GIVE ME A CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES

that I have one of the best and cheapest stocks in the village.

G. M. BROOKS.

Bargains, Bargains!

BARGAINS.

Go to W. T. White for genuine Bargains in Furniture. The largest and cheapest stock in North Hastings to select from.

W. T. WHITE.

Fall & Winter Goods

—FOR—

1877 and 1878.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MADOC:

If you want cheap goods call and see my prices.

I intend to sell my entire stock at Montreal Wholesale Prices.

As the stock is all new and bought at the lowest market prices, and having no old stock, bought at war prices, to dispose of, you will find it to your advantage to inspect it before purchasing elsewhere.

I could give you a list of prices, but to satisfy yourselves call and see and you will be convinced that there is no humbug.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices, such as Lard, Butter, Hams, &c., &c.

JOHN ROBERTSON.